The New-York Times.

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THE PRINCE IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

The Welcome on Board the Harriet Lane---The Review and the Parade.

Decorations of the Academy of Music and Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Movements of the Troops, &c.

To-day let us hope that the pluvious Jupiter who has thus far attended and beset the wandering son of VICTORIA, will return to rainy Britain to report progress, and leave his royal charge to the sunshine and the smiles of the great American City. Never were our people in a better humor of hospitality than to-day. Some few worthy people, of course, are excited to an inordinate degree of unreflecting enthusiasm by the consideration that they are actually on the point of looking on the face of a live Prince, who, if he lives, will one day be a living King. This is as natural and as cosmopolitan a disease as the measles or the croup, and like them rarely attacks those who are adults in intelligence. But the masses of our population, of all orders, are actuated by a loftier as well as a more generous feeling. In them a reasonable curiosity to see the Prince as a "distinguished stranger," is warmed and kindled by a hearty good-will towards the nation which he represents, and the royal lady who claims his service and his reverence by a higher than a queenly title. In all directions this mood of the multitude is harmoniously displayed. It appears in the ready response of our military to the summons which make them the ushers of our guest, and in the preparations everywhere visible for thronging the whole line of the Prince's parade to-day, and the whole line of his sojourn among us with the "unbought homage" of a free, prosperous and powerful people. If the event shall but answer to the exordium, the Prince of Wales's visit to New-York may take its place among the most agreeable as well as the most important historical *fasti* of the current age.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The Prince will arrive at Castle Garden about 2 P. M. to-day, where he will land and review the troops. The review over, he will be escorted to the City Hall by the military, and from there to his hotel.

On Friday he will visit various objects of interest in the City, public buildings, Central Park, &c.

He will partake of a *dejeuner à la fourchette* at Mayor WOOD'S private residence at 1 o'clock on Friday.

On Sunday he will attend divine service at Trinity Church, arrangements having been made for that purpose.

On Monday morning he will leave the City, and proceed up the North river on board the steamer *Harriet Lane*, to West Point, whence, after a short stay, he will proceed to Albany, and call on the Governor; on the following day, Tuesday, he will proceed by the Western Railroad to Boston, passing through Springfield and Worcester.

THE HARRIET LANE AND THE PRINCE

The United States steam revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, on her arrival from the Chesapeake, where she was placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales and his suite, is anchored off the Battery. To-day she will resume her place in the service of His Royal Highness. The Committees of Invitation and Reception, together with the Collector of the Port, the British Consul, and a few invited guests, will constitute the party who will proceed on board this favorite Government vessel to meet the Prince and his party at Perth Amboy, and to bring them to the City. Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, by request of Capt. FAUNCE, of the cutter, will prepare the collation on board for the entertainment of the royal party while on their way to the City. Sixty persons will be provided for. Crockery, glass, cutlery, and all the necessary materials were sent on board last evening. The steamer will get under way from the Battery about 7½ o'clock this morning. She is expected to return with the royal party about 1 o'clock P. M.

The Twelfth Regiment Band will accompany the party on board the *Harriet Lane*, and when the Prince arrives at the Battery the band will rejoin the Regiment.

THE PRINCE'S LANDING AND COSTUME.

The Prince, we are happy to state, will gratify the eyes of Gotham by appearing on the line of march to-day in his uniform, as a Colonel of the British Army, wearing the blue ribbon of the Garter. This the Prince will do, not in his quality of Prince, for he comes here as a private visitor, but in his quality of a soldier, honored by our own soldiery with an invitation to pass them in review. His landing in New-York will be effected in civil costume, for he greets the City as a simple stranger. But in reviewing the troops on the Battery, in receiving their marching salute from the steps of the City Hall, and in riding through Broadway and Union-place to his hotel, the Prince will disappear in the Colonel—civil dress being the most uncivil of incivilities to a military body. The Duke of Newcastle as a Lord-Lieutenant, will also appear in uniform, as well as Gen. BRUCE and Maj. TEASDALE, to the infinite delectation of all the brave women and fair men who await "the hour and the man" with feelings which may be conceived, but cannot be described.

THE MILITARY AND THE ROUTE.

The First Division, N. Y. State Militia, under Major-General SANDFORD, will be drawn up on the Battery and vicinity, and, after the firing of a Royal salute, they will proceed up Broadway and Park Row to the east gate of the Park, where they will pass in review before the Prince and suite, who will be tendered the honor of a marching salute.

The Division will then form a line in Broadway, extending from Chambers-street to Bond-street, along which the Prince and suite will pass, the military presenting arms. Resuming their march, the line will continue up Broadway to Union-place, and then through Fourteenth-street, or Seventeenth-street, to Fifth-avenue, and thence to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the Prince and suite will take position on the balcony, and the Division will again pass in review, and after passing around Madison-square, will be dismissed.

FROM CASTLE GARDEN TO THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

To judge from the mystery which enshrouds all proceedings in and about the Mayor's Office with reference to the official reception of his Royal Highness, the inference would be fair, that the citizens of New-York are to have no lot or part in the matter. So far as the military display is concerned, the City has nothing to fear, as the occasion will, undoubtedly, call out the largest number of uniformed troops ever witnessed in this City. But as to the civic arrangements, the Mayor, who has the entire control, but little can be learned. Mr. VAN RAUST, who has in charge the "Vehicular Department" of the ovation, has, as has already been published, expended $1,000 for a barouche which is to convey His Royal Highness from the Battery to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and which is to be drawn by six black horses. The same semi-official is directed to have conveyances provided for the suite of His Royal Highness and the members of the Common Council, (no heads of Departments being invited,) and has accordingly set apart twenty open barouches for their accommodation. The Prince will be received at Castle Garden by the Mayor, and will then review the First Division, which will be there assembled to greet him. The review will be conducted strictly *a militaire*, the Prince being mounted on a horse specially provided for the purpose. This concluded, the line of march will be taken up, the Prince and suite taking the lead, with the Twelfth Regiment as a guard of honor. At the City Hall, the Prince and suite, together with the Mayor and Common Council, will receive a marching review from the Division, and the line of march will again be resumed, the royal guest passing the troops in line on Broadway. They will then defile in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and His Royal Highness will be permitted to dine in peace. The most strict orders have been issued by the Mayor as to the review at the City Hall. No person whatever, except members of the Common Council and the Mayor, are to be admitted to the Governor's Room or within the line marked by the chains, which will be stretched in front of the City Hall. That the parade of the military will be worthy of the occasion, cannot be doubted.

THE PRINCE'S ROOMS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

The suite of rooms, which the Prince and his party are to occupy at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, were inspected yesterday by a great many of the curious. The private parlor of the Prince, whose windows open upon Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, will be hung with crimson silk, and on the walls will be CHURCH'S "Niagara," REMBRANDT PEALE'S original painting of WASHINGTON, from life, and other representative achievements of American art—eight or ten in all. The trimmings of his bedroom, which adjoins the parlor, are of green silk. All the apartments are elegantly furnished—the decorations by PATON & Co., of No. 339 Broadway. Lord RENFREW insists upon paying his own bills everywhere. He will not even permit his carriage hire to be a charge to his entertainers. His courier, Mr. BACHMEYER, has requested Mr. HITCHCOCK, the proprietor of the hotel, to procure three good carriages, in which the Royal party will go to the ball and elsewhere.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRINCE'S BALL.

The preparations for the ball at the Academy of Music are in active progress. The Committee of Managers has had possession of the building since Monday evening, and under the special direction of Messrs. KINGSLAND and PALMER, the work of decorating it goes bravely on. As we have already stated, the ornaments of the dancing room will be chiefly floral. Between thirty and forty iron vases, on crimson-colored pedestals, filled with plants and flowers, will be distributed about the house. Mr. BUCHANAN, the florist, furnishes the floral decorations, Mr. REID the bouquets and ornamental flower-stands, and Mr. FITZPATRICK the bouquets to be distributed to the ladies. On the stage, besides an abundance of flowers, there will be a white tent, in the centre of which, seated on a raised dais covered with rich and heavy crimson silk plush, the Prince will have a view of the entire hall. Within the tent a rich crimson carpet will be laid. The front of the tent will be open. A new drop-curtain by CALYO, the artist of the Academy, will form the back ground. Every part of the Academy in which it is likely that the Prince will at any time be, except the dancing floor, will be richly carpeted. The passage to the Prince's dressing-room, leading across the stage from the door at which he will enter on Fourteenth-street, will be walled with crimson. The supper-room is in an out-building added for the nonce to the Academy on Fourteenth-street. It is 164 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 25 feet high, and is built with especial attention to the ventilation. Its walls are hung with from 8,000 to 10,000 pink, blue, and white muslins fluted and arranged in various forms. Fifteen elegant chandeliers will throw light upon the tables, and a band of 20 performers who will "do" the music. DAILEY & Co. furnish the chandeliers. The dancing-hall will be brilliantly lighted by 2,000 additional gas jets. At one end of the dancing-hall will be a representation of the Prince's plume, arranged with 3,000 glass prisms. Messrs. PATON & Co. furnish all the upholstery, carpets, &c. All the decorations will cost $10,000, the supper will cost $15,000, and the entire affair $40,000. For the exclusive use of the Prince there will be prepared in the green room two private boudoirs and a retiring-room, beautifully fitted up. Here there will be delightful perfumes and bouquets for the Prince. On the walls will be hung Dr. BEALE'S picture of Queen VICTORIA, and D'ORSAY'S representation of Her Majesty on horseback.

The arrangements for the supper are under the charge of DELMONICO. There will be room for 500 guests at a time at the tables, which will be three. The Prince, his suite, and members of the Committee, will occupy a table by themselves. On the table of the Prince there will be statuettes of Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT on one pedestal; figures of railroad train and locomotive on the New-York Central Railroad *vid* Suspension Bridge.

At the other tables there will be steamship *Great Eastern*; two large vases with flowers in sugar, supporting the figures of "Music," "Liberty," "Tragedy" and "Poetry." Four ornamental pieces Nougat base, and two horns of plenty, with wrought basket on top.

Four pieces of Nougat *a la Parisiene*, ornamented on top.

Four Vases Etrusques.

Four Fountains, with sugar imitations of water.

Four Mountains Nougat, King GEORGE on the top.

Four Fancy Baskets Nougat, with fruits and ornamented; and one Lyre or Harp, are the ornamental pieces which will decorate the supper tables. Bouquets and flowers will, of course, be on the tables in abundance. The wines are to be furnished by Mr. BININGER, and will be of various brands.

Next Saturday, from 12 M. to 7 P. M., there will be a grand promenade concert at the Academy, at which the public will have an opportunity to hear and see all that will have occurred and been visible at the grand ball except the dancing and the Prince. There will be the same bands, the same programme, the same music and the same decorations.

CARRIAGES AT THE BALL.

In order to avoid confusion from the congregation of carriages in Fourteenth-street, the Committee have found it necessary to order all carriages arriving at the Academy to leave the place immediately on delivering its occupants at the door. The superintendent of hacks is to be charged with the duty of furnishing suitable carriages, and those leaving the ball, according to the arrangement, will be required to accept the first carriage which offers or stands at the door. The fare home from the ball is fixed, in all cases, to $3. Those who have their own carriages may be able to find them after the ball by a previous arrangement with their drivers.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BALL.

Detachment under Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, eight sections, 100 officers and men, on Irving-place and Fourteenth-street, westerly from Irving-place.

Detachment under Capt. TURNBULL, of the Seventeenth Precinct, nine sections, 90 officers and men on Fourteenth-street, easterly from Irving-place.

Detachment under Capt. SPRIGHT, of the Twenty-first Precinct, 60 officers and men, inside of the Academy. Special detail.

MEETING OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

A meeting of the officers of the Army and Navy on this station was convened, last evening, at the New-York Hotel, in pursuance of a call published in the papers. There was present a handsome representation of both arms of the service, comprising some fifty gentlemen. The Navy was represented by Capts. Eagle, Ellison, Swartwout, Gibson, Glasson and Taylor; Lieuts. Renshaw, Harrison, Wainwright, Brasheer and others. The army, Maj. Porter; Capts. Granger, Smith and Palmer; and Lieuts. Wood, Hudson, Amory, Webb, Williams and others.

It having been ascertained that letters had been addressed to the Duke of Newcastle by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Commodore BREESE, on behalf of the respective arms commanded by them, expressing a desire on the part of the officers of the Army and Navy to meet His Royal Highness, but to which no reply had been received, it was deemed the most proper course to await the further action of the superior officers and abide by such directions as they might issue. The officers present were desirous of paying their personal respects to the Prince, and will no doubt have the opportunity of so doing, but under the circumstances, the senior officer of either branch of the service, having taken the matter in hand, etiquette forbade any direct action without instructions from head-quarters.

The Visit to Boston.

The following are extracts from the letter of the Duke of Newcastle, accepting, in behalf of the Prince of Wales, the invitation to be present at a ball in the Academy of Music, in Boston, on the evening of the 18th inst. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: The Prince of Wales will have very great pleasure in accepting the invitation of the citizens of Boston to a ball during his short stay in their city. I think the evening of his arrival, the 17th, would not be altogether convenient, but whichever of the next two days is most convenient to the citizens would be perfectly agreeable to the Prince. If both are equally convenient to them, I would suggest the 18th, as it will be necessary to leave Boston very early on the morning of the 20th. * * *

I cannot say with what kindness the Prince has been received in those cities which he has yet visited in the United States. If each individual had been instructed what to do the whole people could not have shown greater delicacy of feeling and consideration for the position he occupies in England, though without the slightest surrender of their own claims to independence of action. They have all looked upon him as a guest, and resolved to treat him as such, but without overdoing the character of host.

In return, of course, every effort has been made, and shall continue to be made elsewhere, to gratify the amiable curiosity of our good cousins to see the son of the Queen whom they love and respect almost as much as we do.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,
NEWCASTLE.

His Honor the Mayor of Boston.

THE PRINCE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Game at Ten-Pins—The Great Republican Demonstration—Visit to the Race-Course—Enthusiastic Greeting from the Crowd—Scenes and Incidents—The Prince at the Opera.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

After dinner last evening the Prince, accompanied at his own request by Consul KORTWRIGHT, Gen. BRUCE, and the younger members of his suite, went to the German Club-house in Twelfth-street, where the whole party rolled ten-pins until midnight. The Prince rolled more continuously than the others, and employed his resting-spells by drawing vigorously on a sherry cobbler, and, in his shirt-sleeves, he watched eagerly the progress of the game. He wrote his autograph in the visitors' book as "ALBERT EDWARD, London."

Having returned to the hotel in time to witness the tremendous popular demonstration in honor of the Republican triumph in this State, the Prince took his seat upon the window-sill, where he remained unknown by the crowd for a long time. Finally it was discovered that he was there, and from 12½ to 1½ o'clock there was a succession of hearty, good-natured greetings from the marching hosts of Freedom, which deeply impressed the Prince, and which he acknowledged by a series of little bows.

The Duke of Newcastle could be recognized through the half-closed shutters of his bedroom, and stood in undress for a long time at his window. Lord LYONS did so, too.

The events of to-day are varied, but nothing of any great interest to the general public can be given. At an early hour the Mayor and Consul called for the party, who were taken to the various points of public interest in and near the city. The collection of curious coins at the Mint, the venerable bell, the ancient chairs, the faded portraits, and the other prized relics of our olden time at Independence Hall, the architectural beauties, the furniture, clothing and account books of GIRARD at the College which bears his name, and the convenient but magnificent water arrangements with which this city is supplied, all interested the Prince and his suite, who were allowed quietly to come and go hither and thither, unembarrassed by the presence or annoyed by the comments of a vulgar rabble.

Without returning to the hotel the Prince drove to the race-course, as was announced in to-day's TIMES, although a card had appeared in the Philadelphia papers stating that he would not go. There was not so large a gathering as was anticipated, though the numbers present were far from insignificant. The feature of the occasion was the great assemblage of beautiful ladies gaily and eloganty dressed. All were anxious to see the Prince, and more eyes were bent upon him than upon the steeds. The Prince and suite occupied a balcony which projected from a hotel. Thence he could with great distinctness see the whole track, and he himself was exposed to the view of the curious crowd of spectators. There were two races, but neither were very good. Nevertheless the Prince watched the progress of each with great attention, and seemed much interested in all that went on. Lunch was partaken of at the stand, and in spite of the great length of time occupied by the race the Prince did not show the least weariness, but remained until the very end.

Returning towards the Continental, the Prince was met at every corner by crowds of people. Everywhere there was manifested great curiosity, respectful recognition, and enthusiastic demonstration of welcome. A vast assemblage had gathered in Ninth-street, and much fun was caused by bogus announcements of his coming. When he did come he attempted to get into the Hotel, followed by Lord LYONS and the Consul, but the people overwhelmed them as the ocean would a wherry, and it was some time before he managed to extricate himself. When he got inside of the doorway he was seized suddenly by a woman in black, who exclaimed vehemently, "Be you the Prince! be you the Prince!" "Yes madam, I am," said he, and rushed frantically up the stairs, where he encountered another noble army of starers, while the woman turned around and said aloud, "I'm happy! I'm happy! I've seen him, and was bound to touch him!"

Letters to Mr. Renfrew, Baron Renfrow, Mr. Prince of Wales, and Hon. Mr. Wales, some in prose and some in verse, many in undoubted feminine handwriting, awaited his arrival, but, unlike TOMMY, he has the privilege of first breaking the seal.

The performance at the Opera House was grand. Little PATTI outshone herself, and the Prince, by his repeated applause, more than made up for his neglect of her at the Montreal concert.

To-morrow the Prince will be in Gotham. You will readily recognize him by his light brown hair, mild blue eyes, prominent nose, full lips, retreating chin and frequently uplifted hat. The Duke of Newcastle has reddish hair, and a full red beard and moustache. He sits very erect, and is always near the Prince. Gen. ROBERT BRUCE has grayish hair, side-whiskers and mustache, and a very military bearing. Lord LYONS has the pale face of a scholar, and a countenance beaming with good nature. The very tall young man, with a little round head and small features, is the Hon. Mr. ELLIOTT, son of the Earl of ST. GERMAINS, who is also with the party. The short man with curls near his forehead, a slight down on his upper lip, and a very narrow chest, is Lord HINCHINBROKE. The good-looking, full-bearded, bright-eyed gentleman, who seems quite at home, is Mr. FREDERIC WARRE, acting Secretary of the British Legation at Washington.

The Prince has completely won the hearts of the peculiar class of men known in the cold world as reporters, and the sentiment cherished and expressed by one and all of them is that of the highest respect and genuine affection for ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales.

HOWARD.

RUMORED INSURRECTION PLOTS IN VIRGINIA.—We are painfully convinced that there is foundation for the rumors which have been prevalent here for a day or two past, that an insurrectionary plot has been fomenting among some of the negroes in Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties for a rising at Hickory Ground to-morrow night. Several negroes have been arrested in Princess Anne, and their confessions, (though in some cases extorted) have developed the same story, and led to further arrests. The confessions show that a rising was contemplated at Hickory Ground in Norfolk County to-morrow night, and that the matter was instigated by free persons—some of them free negroes. Two arrests have been made in Norfolk city, and the trail is fully struck. The citizens of the two counties have resorted to vigilant measures to suppress this vile conspiracy and to detect all offenders of all colors. Active patrols have been organized—*and gone to work*. We advise all suspected white persons to quit the parts "between two days."

On Thursday night a white man named FLYNN was shot dead by a patrol-party in Norfolk County, on the line of the canal, about 17 miles from Portsmouth. There were several men engaged in ditching, and they were camping out in that neighborhood. The place was suspected, and their tent visited by the patrol for a search. When the patrol approached the tent, and hailed, the man FLYNN came out and aimed his gun at Mr. WARNER, one of the party; but before he could fire, he was shot dead by another of the party. At the same moment a negro darted from the tent and escaped into the woods. A free negro named DICK SMITH has been shot also; he, however, is not dead. We understand that he was shot while running from some gentlemen who were endeavoring to arrest him for some incendious expression that he had used.

Ten negroes are said to be in custody in Princess Anne and two in Norfolk city. The facts of the case will come out fully on their examination.—*Norfolk Van Argue, Saturday.*

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Curtin's Great Majority in Pennsylvania.

The Latest Returns from Ohio and Indiana.

Heavy Popular Majorities for the Lincoln Cause.

Names of New Congressmen—Anti-Republican Gains.

Pennsylvania and Indiana Legislatures Republican.

SENATORS BIGLER AND BRIGHT DONE FOR.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The following table of majorities includes the latest reports from Pennsylvania up to the time of going to press:

Counties.	Curtin.	Counties.	Foster.
Allegany	7,000	City	2,050
Lancaster	6,000	Cambria	600
Erie	2,300	York	1,300
Chester	1,650	Luzerne	800
Dauphin	1,200	Northampton	1,500
Lebanon	1,200	Bedford	300
Union	800	Monroe	1,300
Mifflin	200	Carbon	200
Huntingdon	900	Lehigh	500
Blair	850	Montgomery	1,650
Susquehanna	1,350	Berks	4,000
Beaver	1,000	Wyoming	150
Bucks	100	Pike	500
Perry	200	Wayne	200
Lycoming	150	Clarion	700
Luzerne	100	Clearfield	500
Indiana	1,800	Adams	100
Tioga	2,800	Fulton	150
Franklin	650		
Schuylkill	800	Total	16,500
*Armstrong	871		
Delaware	1,300		
Total	31,471		

Twenty-eight Counties to hear from.

*Official.

THE CONGRESSMEN.

In District No. 1, City of Philadelphia, (South ward,) Dr. W. E. LEHMAN, Anti-Republican, is reported elected by a small majority—one report says 30, another 105—to take the place of THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Anti-Republican.

LATER.—Full returns give LEHMAN 158 majority.

In District No. 2, City of Philadelphia, (old city,) EDWARD JOY MORRIS, Republican, is reelected.

In District No. 3, City of Philadelphia, (Kensington,) JOHN P. VERREE, Republican, is reelected.

In District No. 4, City of Philadelphia, (Spring Garden,) WILLIAM D. KELLY, Republican, is elected to take the place of W. MILLWARD, Republican.

In District No. 5, City of Philadelphia, (Germantown,) and County of Montgomery, the race is close between W. M. DAVIS, Republican, and HARRY INGERSOLL, Anti-Republican. The election of DAVIS is claimed, by 100 majority. He takes the place of JOHN WOOD, Republican.

In District No. 6, Chester and Delaware, JOHN HICKMAN, Republican, is reelected.

In District No. 7, Bucks and Lehigh, THOMAS B. COOPER, Anti-Republican, is elected over the present member, HENRY LONGNECKER, Republican.

In District No. 8, Berks, H. E. ANCONA, Anti-Republican, takes the place of JOHN SCHWARTS, deceased, elected as Anti-Lecompton Democrat in 1858, but voting and classed with the Republicans.

In District No. 9, Lancaster, THADDEUS STEVENS, Republican, is reelected.

In District No. 10, Dauphin and Lebanon, JOHN W. KILLINGER, Republican, is reelected.

In District No. 11, Schuylkill and Northumberland, JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Republican, is reported reelected. The Northumberland return we have not yet seen.

In District No. 12, Luzern and Columbia, GEORGE W. SCRANTON, Republican, is reelected.

In District No. 13, Northampton and Monroe, PHILIP JOHNSON, Anti-Repnblican, takes the place of WILLIAM H. DIMMICK, Anti-Republican.

In District No. 14, Bradford and Tioga, GALUSHA A. GROW, Republican, is reelected.

In District No. 15, Centre and Lycoming, JAMES T. HALE, Republican, is reelected.

In District No. 16, York, Perry and Cumberland, the contest is between B. F. JUNKIN, present Republican member, who was elected in 1858 by the close vote of 8,640 to 8,600, and JOSEPH BAILEY, Anti-Republican. We have no particulars of the vote. In York County the Governor's majority is reported 1,300 for FOSTER, and in Perry 200 for CURTIN—Cumberland not yet reported. The chances favor BAILEY.

In District No. 17, Bedford, Juniata, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, now represented by EDWARD MCPHERSON, Republican, who runs for reelection, the race is also close. Fulton and Adams Counties give SCHELL, Anti-Republican, 75 majority. In Bedford the Governor's majority is 300 for FOSTER, and in Franklin 650 reported for CURTIN.

LATER.—Franklin, 737 for MCPHERSON, which probably elects him.

In District No. 18, Huntington, Blair and Cambria, SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Republican, is reelected.

In District No. 19, Westmoreland, &c., JOHN COVODE, Republican, is reelected.

In District No. 20, Fayette, Green and Washington, at present represented by W. MONTGOMERY, Anti-Republican, the contest is between JESSE LAZEAR, Anti-Republican, and ANDREW STEWART, Republican. No returns yet.

In Districts Nos. 21 and 22, Allegany, JAMES K. MOREHEAD and ROBERT MCKNIGHT, Republicans, are reelected.

In District No. 23, Mercer, Beaver, &c., W. STEWART, Republican, is reported reelected. The chief opposing candidate is also Republican.

In District No. 24, Warren, Clearfield, &c., JOHN PATTON, Republican, is probably elected, in place of CHAPIN HALL, Republican, not a candidate for reelection.

In District No. 25, Erie and Crawford, EDJAH BABBITT, Republican, is reelected.

RECAPITULATION—NEW CONGRESS.

Anti-Republican, certain and probable	5
Republican, certain and probable	19
District No. 16 in doubt	1
Total	25

PRESENT CONGRESS.

Republican	22
Anti-Republican	3
Total	25

The Legislature elect is no doubt Republican, which will supersede WILLIAM BIGLER, Democratic United States Senator.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Susquehanna County reported 400 majority for Curtin.(!)

Columbia County, Foster 500 majority.

Wayne County, Foster 200 majority.

Pike County, Foster 400 majority.

Luzerne County reported 2,500 majority for Foster.

Col. Scranton is elected to Congress from the Thirteenth District by 700 majority. Loss, 3,000 from his vote in 1858.

Huntingdon County, over 900 majority for Curtin.

Clearfield County, about 500 majority for Foster, a gain over last year.

Franklin County (complete) gives Curtin 650 majority.

McPherson, for Congress, has 737. His majority in the District will be 150. The Republican County ticket is elected.

In the First District full returns give Lehman 158 majority.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Armstrong County, (official)—871 majority for Curtin. Mr. Covode is undoubtedly elected in his District by over 1,000 majority.

Clarion County gives 700 majority for Foster.

OHIO ELECTION.

The latest reports from Columbus estimate the Republican majority on the State ticket at over 20,000. Our latest dispatch also says that the Congressmen probably stand eight Anti-Republicans to thirteen Republicans. The Democrats gain a Congressman in the Ninth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Districts, and lose one in the Eleventh.

CONGRESSMEN PROBABLY ELECTED.

District.

1. Hamilton, G. H. PENDLETON, Anti-Republican, reelected.
2. Hamilton, J. A. GURLEY, Republican, reelected.
3. Butler, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Anti-Republican, reelected.
4. Miami, W. ALLEN, Anti-Republican, reelected.
5. Wood, J. M. ASHLEY, Republican, reelected.
6. Brown, C. A. WHITE, Anti-Republican, in place of W. HOWARD, Anti-Republican.
7. Warren, THOMAS CORWIN, Republican, reelected.
8. Champaign, S. SCHELLABARGER, Republican, in place of B. STANTON, Republican.
9. Seneca, W. P. NOBLE, Anti-Republican, in place of JOHN CAREY, Republican.
10. Ross, C. A. TRIMBLE, Anti-Republican, reelected.
11. Fairfield, V. B. HORTON, Republican, in place of C. D. MARTIN, Anti-Republican.
12. Columbus, S. S. COX, Anti-Republican, reelected.
13. Richland, JOHN SHERMAN, Republican, reelected.
14. Lorain, H. G. BLAKE, Republican, reelected.
15. Knox, G. NUGENT, Anti-Republican, in place of W. HELMICK, Republican.
16. Muskingum, W. P. CULER, Republican, in place of C. D. TOMPKINS, Republican.
17. Belmont, J. R. MORRIS, Anti-Republican, in place of T. C. THEACKER, Republican.
18. Summit, S. EDGERTON, Republican, reelected.
19. Cleveland, A. G. RIDDLE, Republican, in place of E. WADE, Republican.
20. Ashtabula, JOHN HUTCHINS, Republican, reelected.
21. Jefferson, JOHN A. BINGHAM, Republican, reelected.

RECAPITULATION—NEW CONGRESS.

Republican	13
Anti-Republican	8
Total	21

PRESENT CONGRESS.

Republican	15
Anti-Republican	6
Total	21

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

CLINTON COUNTY—Republican majority 1,000—Republican gain about 325.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—Martin, Dem., for Congress about 1,300—Democratic gain of 160.

Preble County gives Craighead, Rep., for Congress 954 majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Craighead 179 majority.

BUTLER COUNTY—Vallandigham, Dem., 1,215 majority; Mr. Vallandigham's majority in the District is 121.

First District—Pendleton, Dem., has 1,200 majority.

Second District—Gurley, Rep., has 500 majority.

HAMILTON COUNTY—Ticket close and about equally divided. Armstrong, Dem., is elected Sheriff.

ATHENS COUNTY—Horton, Rep., for Congress, 1,200 majority. Republican gain, 600.

MEIGS COUNTY—Horton, 1,400 majority. Republican gain, 800.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Buller, Rep., for Congress, 456 majority, with 8 townships to hear from.

Fourth District—Allen, Democrat, is reelected to Congress by 100 majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Whole Democratic ticket elected except Probate Judge and Whisky Inspector.

Seventeenth District—Morris, Democrat, probably elected to Congress by 500 majority.

GREENE COUNTY (full returns.)—1,100 majority for Brinkerhoff. The balance of the State ticket has 1,225 majority.

In the Ninth Congressional District it is reported that Warren P. Noble, Democrat, is elected. This is a Democartic gain.

INDIANA ELECTION.

A telegram from Indianapolis states that the returns from about twenty counties show large Republican gains. The Republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected by from five to ten thousand majority.

The new Congressional delegation will stand divided, as in the present Congress, as follows:

District.

I. John Lord, Democrat.
II. J. A. Craven, Democrat.
III. W. M. Dunn, Republican.
IV. W. S. Holman, Democrat.
V. George W. Julian, Republican.
VI. A. G. Porter, Republican.
VII. T. H. Nelson, Republican.
VIII. Albert S. White, Republican.
IX. S. Colfax, Republican.
X. William Mitchell, Republican.
XI. J. P. C. Shanks, Republican.

Republicans—8.
Democrats—3.

The new Legislature will be Republican, thus superseding U. S. Senator BRIGHT, Democrat.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Sweeping Triumph of the Reformers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Municipal Election to-day passed off profoundly quiet. Not a solitary fight occurred; no pistol shot was fired; nor was a funeral note heard. Every voter was undisturbed in voting. The new election laws and police regulations worked to great advantage.

The election was entirely of a local character, free from any political issue. It was a reform union of all parties with limited exceptions. A large proportion of the Union men supported the Reform ticket. GEO. WILLIAM BROWN, the Reform candidate for Mayor, who is an uncompromising advocate of BELL and EVERETT, was elected by about 9,000 majority, carrying every Ward. The Reformers also elected nearly all their Councilmen.

There was great rejoicing to-night by the successful party, but no revolvers were used, nor was there any disturbance. The rowdies are thoroughly subdued. The defeated party is much discomfitted, and many of them now swear they will vote for LINCOLN. In a spirit of retaliation, numerous hurrahs could be heard from among them for LINCOLN. The Democrats are much elated, as they nearly all voted for the Reformers, as also did the foreigners.

Since the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana elections, the People here concede LINCOLN'S election. W.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The election for city officers took place to-day. The Reformers have swept everything, Mayor, City Council, &c., not a solitary American candidate being elected. The following is the vote for Mayor:

Wards.	Brown, Reform.	Wards.	Hinds, American.
I	776	I	412
II	1,176	II	316
III	963	III	309
IV	726	IV	446
V	970	V	512
VI	779	VI	650
VII	970	VII	615
VIII	1,007	VIII	259
IX	1,106	IX	344
X	1,161	X	431
XI	928	XI	336
XII	577	XII	371
XIII	783	XIII	499
XIV	908	XIV	605
XV	1,027	XV	579
XVI	—	XVI	—
XVII	—	XVII	—
XVIII	807	XVIII	651
XIX	631	XIX	418
XX	715	XX	405

Three Precincts to hear from yet.

The total vote stands: BROWN, 16,947; HINDS, 9,187.

NEW-JERSEY.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN NEWARK.

An election took place in Newark on Tuesday for Aldermen, Chosen Freeholders and other local officers. The Newark *Daily Advertiser* gives the following totals of the

VOTE FOR FREEHOLDERS.

Ward.	Republicans.	Douglas.	Fusion.
I	473	112	478
II	625	265	356
III	520	106	341
IV	504	145	488
V	324	198	484
VI	688	708	152
VII	332	240	585
VIII	120	130	225
IX	575	42	260
X	288	283	208
XI	126	124	21
XII	76	219	1
Totals	4651	2588	3606

Republicans over Fusion, 955; over Douglas, 2063; Fusion over Douglas, 1108; Douglas and Fusion over Republicans, 1633.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Newark Charter Election took place yesterday. The following is the vote: Republican ticket 4,500; Bell and Breckinridge fusion, 3,500; straight out Douglas, 2,500.

To the City Council are elected 13 Democrats; one Independent Democrat; two Bell and Everett men, and eight Republicans.

The Republicans carry the Board of Education.

The Democrats carry the Board of Excise.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Advices from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

San Francisco dates to Sept. 29 are received by the arrival of the Pony Express.

On the morning of the 27th the old Musical Hall building, at the corner of Montgomery and Bush streets, San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $50,000.

The first ton of silver ore from the new Coso mines arrived at San Francisco on the 27th. It is of a high degree of richness.

The ship *George Lee* has been chartered for Hong Kong, taking a cargo of flour and wheat.

A large immigration is reported to be on the way from Salt Lake to San Bernardino and other Southern counties, composed partially of Eastern immigrants, but principally of dissatisfied saints.

The news from Carson Valley is unimportant in a mining sense.

The overland immigration was arriving in considerable numbers. The stock is in excellent condition. The principal part of the immigrants are from Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The latest news from Oregon comes by overland mail to Yuka, the northern terminus of the California telegraph system, and is thence telegraphed to San Francisco.

The accounts have become confused and contradictory, rendering it difficult to arrive at the correct condition of affairs on the 25th, the latest dates.

The best statement that can be made from conflicting accounts is, that on the 20th the House passed a resolution, inviting the Senate to meet in joint convention, to elect United States Senators. The Senate, although without a quorum, accepted, and went into convention with the House. After twenty ballots, without any choice, the joint Convention adjourned, *sine die*, each branch of the Legislature returning to its separate organization. The House soon adjourned *sine die*, on motion of Mr. HOLMADEN, by 17 to 13. At the time of

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Excitement about Foreign Affairs—The Garibaldi Furore—Mr. Edwin James, M. P., and his Visit to the Italian Dictator—Literary Gossip.

From Our Special London Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

It is now some weeks since you have had a letter from your "Special," and you must imagine that I have totally neglected my duties, but the truth is that, as you know, I only write to you when there is really matter of interest to communicate or to comment upon, and that of late we have been singularly free from anything of the kind. London has been a desert!—neither more or less!—without a green oasis in its blankness, and in common with all the rest of the world I have been a deserter from its dreary brick solitude. Even now I am only a temporary sojourner here, only a bird of passage resting in my flight from one country residence to another; but I think it better first to send you a few lines to show that I am not oblivious of the trust which you have reposed in me, and to let you know what little political, social and literary gossip there is floating among us.

English politics are at a discount! Politicians, law-givers and M. P.'s were all thoroughly worn out long before the protracted Parliament session, with its great verbosity and its nothing-doing, its great cry and little wool, was at an end. Benches were empty, and even those remaining in town did so from sheer necessity. When a bugle rang out, it was rumored that the Conservatives were about making a great struggle against the Government on the question of remitting the duty on foreign paper, and lo and behold! from English lakes and Scotch mountains, from pleasant seaside resorts and Continental spas from where the farmer counts his load of mangel-wurtzel and the gambler pricks on a card the chances of black and red, our legislators came tumbling back. Grand old seigniors, country members who are elected without the smallest doubt, landgraves whose burgesses believe them to be only inferior to Providence in rank and capabilities—old fellows who never come up to divide except on the greatest occasions—were seen in the lobby of the House, and with them all the tag-rag and bobtail which work away in the Spring months, but absquatulate in June. They came, they saw, they voted, they conquered—they carried GLADSTONE'S motion, and they were off the next day. After this the business of the session ought to be considered at an end. The Amalgamation of the Indian Army, and other bills, were hurried through in the most reckless manner. All that was thought of was how to get through the work in the quickest manner possible. It *was* got through, and the House was closed. Truth to tell, the public didn't care a bit about it. We have no room to be interested about more than one thing at the same time, and we were and are tremendously interested about the progress of GARIBALDI.

You have heard all about this—what steps he has taken, what progress he has made, how he has occupied Naples, &c., &c. All this you can gather from the public prints. My functions are to tell you what has not been printed—what I have exclusive means of learning, and an exclusive manner of reporting. And these functions, despite the "chaff" of the *Saturday Review*, and the indignation of the *Cornhill Magazine*, I intend to carry out. That I do what I, profess is proved by these great guns taking the trouble to load and fire at so small a target as myself. Well, then, you have heard, of course, of the English volunteers for GARIBALDI. We are a peculiar people, and whatever we do we take the greatest care to break none of the received conventionalisms of respectability. It would scarcely have looked decent, in our position, to have allowed advertisements in our newspapers for volunteers in an insurgent cause, so the managers of the affair called it an "excursion to Sicily," and so it passed current. What it really was, was, of course, well understood. The cause was popular. The recruits were numerous, and when I went to the head office in Salisbury-street Strand, some three weeks ago, about 800 had joined. I went into a room fitted like an office, with desks and chairs; it was filled with men lounging about, smoking and chatting. A clerk sat at a desk, taking down the names of recruits, and receiving subscriptions. A finer body of men I never saw—loose, careless, dare-devil sort of fellows, up to anything, and to be appalled by nothing. The Captain, an Irishman named WINCHIN, stood considerably above six feet, and was a splendid specimen of manhood. They had been so successful in their recruiting that they were growing particular. While I was there a delicate-looking young man came in and offered himself as a volunteer. But they wouldn't have him, told him bluntly that his health did not seem first-rate—that they had no room for hospital-mates; in plain terms, that he would not do. They were men in the prime of life, and ready for anything, but they had very little resources, and the expedition hung fire for some time. At length, on Sunday morning last the first batch of volunteers started from Gravesend, in a steamer called the *Melazzo*, which had been chartered for them. About 250 sailed in her, all in tip-top spirits. There are all kinds of men in this wild crew—Irish adventurers who have spent their patrimony, English hell-rakes who have done ditto, ex-army officers who found a military life too costly for their small purses, a few loungers—men with a couple of hundred a year, who have run through all the varied excitements of a London life, who have not money enough for the higher pleasures, and who are going, literally for the sake of killing their worst enemy, Time. EDWIN JAMES, the member of Parliament for Marylebone, has gone out to see GARIBALDI, and letters have since been received from him which show that the Italian Dictator has received him with warmth. So he should, for EDWIN is a good fellow, and ever since his defence of BERNARD, (implicated in a plot against the French Emperor,) has gone in strongly on the radical and anti-despot side, of course with a view to the loaves and fishes, as well as a patriotic impulse. JAMES is one of the leaders of the Bar, and has been much disappointed in having seen two men made Solicitor-General over his head. But he stands in well with Government now, and looks very safe for the next Judgeship. They laughed in the Clubs when they heard that JAMES had started to join GARIBALDI, and said he would be wilted by the Italian sun. But they did not know what an extraordinary man he is, and that, though portentously stout and heavy-looking, he never, no matter to what hour he may have been sitting up in the House or at consultations, misses being in his saddle, galloping towards Hyde Park, at eight o'clock in the morning.

Turning from politics to literature, there is more of interest to communicate. Do not believe, however, those who tell you that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS is at work on a new monthly serial, because it is not true; such work, at least, is not at present commenced, though perhaps before long the great novelist may plot out a new tale—at all events, it will be some time before the public see the fruits of his labors. Mr. THACKERAY, it is said, has it in contemplation to write a history of Queen ANNE; he is well versed in the annals of her reign and the literature of the epoch, and no one could do it more brilliantly. Whether this is to be a separate book, or to appear in the pages of the *Cornhill*, does not seem to be known. Apropos of the *Cornhill*, Mr. G. A. SALA finishes his papers on HOGARTH in the next number. He has himself announced this in his anonymous column, "Literature and Art," in the *Illustrated News*, wherein with poor wit and bad taste he speaks of them as "dull verbosity." Those curious in the quarrels and friendships of the literary world will see with interest the Sala-and-Thackery alliance evidenced in the writings of these gentlemen. Turn to Mr. SALA'S book, *Twice Round the Clock*, published less than two years ago, and you will see THACKERAY termed as "Old Polyphemus withering mankind through his spectacles;" turn to the *Virginians* of the same date, and you will see THACKERAY bemoaning the fact that his literary profession leads him to be classed with "Garbage" and "Bob Bow-street," the former supposed to be SALA and the latter BROUGH. Now Mr. SALA is one of Mr. THACKERAY'S paid retainers, and we find him doing yeoman's service to his employer, In his last column of the *Illustrated London News* he speaks of the *Cornhill* as "this admirable magazine;" while in the last *Round-about Paper*, "Old Polyphemus" extends the finger of patronage to the immaculate GEORGE AUGUSTUS, and mentions him as "our friend, Mr. SALA." Oh, the wheels within wheels!

Liverpool is determined to have a facetious journal of its own, and a Mr. CROSBY, a wealthy capitalist there, is about to start the Liverpool *Porcupine*, which he swears shall rival, and, at least on its own ground, utterly extinguish *Punch*. The contributors are to be nearly all London men, Leicester, Buckingham, Hollingshead, Byron, Frank Talfourd, Edmund Yates, &c. The first number will appear somewhere about the middle of next month, and I will be on the look-out to send you a specimen. Talking of *Punch* reminds me that we are likely to have some splendid caricatures of Scotch sporting life, as Mr. JOHN LEECH has been spending his autumnal vacation in the Highlands. He will find a good pen *collaborateur* in his friend Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS, who has also been touring in the far North. Mr. HORACE MAYHEW, another *Punch* man, has just returned from a trip to your country and Canada, and it is said is about to publish a volume of his impressions.

There is no truth in the proverb, "A living dog is better than a dead lion," in some instances. Poor ROBERT BROUGH is a dead lion now, and thousands who would not give him a shilling when living, are flocking to do honor to his memory. The Liverpool and Manchester people are examples of this. The "Savage Club" amateurs went to these towns to play their burlesque, and had such large houses that they are going again next week. There is great hope that the Brough memorial fund will reach a thousand pounds before the efforts of its promoters are relaxed.

The new editor of the *Quarterly Review* is to be a Mr. MACPHERSON, an Indian barrister of great experience, and an old school-fellow of Mr. JOHN MURRAY, the proprietor of the *Quarterly*. Nothing more is known of him by the general public. But Mr. MURRAY is a long-headed man, and has doubtless full confidence in his friend's abilities. The knowledge that "a man was coming from India" to this editorial post, caused a rumor at one time that the coming man was Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, who had split with the Liberal Party in consequence of his recall. It is probable, however, that Sir CHARLES will meddle very little more in public affairs. I hear from private sources that he is utterly disgusted with his treatment; and as he, through his wife, has now inherited nearly all of Lord MACAULAY'S splendid fortune, he can afford to lie fallow the remainder of his life.

An attempt is again being made to revive the discussion as to the authorship of *Adam Bede*, and although we have all long since accredited Miss EVANS (Mrs. G. H. LEWES) with the honor, the claims of Mr. LIGGINS, of New Eaton, are again being put forward. The grounds for the claim are that Mr. LIGGINS was known to be writing a series of stories, such as were published as *Scenes of Clerical Life*; that the so-called "George Eliot," though denying LIGGINS' authorship, never denied his acquaintance; and that LIGGINS himself, though so prominently alluded to, has never made any public statement. The Liggins partisans would now have it that he actually supplies the original matter, which is revised and improved by Miss EVANS.

Theatricals are flourishing. The awful weather which we have had has been of course beneficial to all in-door amusements and the theatre, music-halls and entertainment-rooms have reaped an abundant harvest. Next week the two rival English Operas open. Her Majesty's with a new opera, "Robin Hood," by MACFARREN, of which the greatest things are predicted, and Covent Garden with a version of "Tannhauser." There is a very small musical public in London during the Winter months, and it is probable that neither of the houses will do much good; at any rate with such opponents as SIMS REEVES, SANTLEY and PEZZPA, the Pyne and Harrison troup must look to their laurels.

The Bourcicaults have made a decided hit at the Adelphi, and will probably do well for some time. DION was greatly hauled over the coals in several of the journals for the announcements in which he was described as the author of "Louis the Eleventh" and the "Corsican Brothers," instead of the skillful adapter only. There has been some hitch about the appearance of BROUGHAM and his comedy, as the English public has seen nothing of either.

The Mexican News.

THE AFFAIR OF THE MARIA CONCEPCION—SEIZURE OF AN IMMENSE CONDUCTA.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The brig *Kineo*, Capt. MORSE, which arrived off the Pass Tuesday morning, direct from Vera Cruz, but subsequently went ashore, as elsewhere reported, brings to us several days later news from Mexico. It is of the most important character, and not only confirms that we have before had in regard to the final condemnation and confiscation of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion*, but presents an entirely new phase of the recent difficulty between the two Governments.

It is to this effect, that immediately after the arrival out of the Spanish war steamer *Velasco*, with official dispatches from Havana, as before stated, a note was passed from the Spanish Commodore to the Constitutional Government, demanding the immediate restitution of the condemned vessel and the payment of damages, otherwise the City of Vera Cruz would at once be bombarded. As compliance with this demand had already, in accordance with the decision of the Courts, been formally declined, and the last note was conceived in the most peremptory terms, its contents were at once communicated to Capt. JARVIS, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah*, and Flag Officer of the Home Squadron. Thereupon Capt. JARVIS immediately passed a note to the Spanish Commodore, in which he not only condemned his course in the decided terms it deserved, but finally concluded with declaring, as the words are quoted to us, "that he would consider the first shot fired upon Vera Cruz as a shot fired upon the American squadron."

In consequence of this note all further action in the matter was suspended, and the whole Spanish squadron, with the exception of one vessel, sailed back to Havana. Without intending to indorse this statement, which comes to us only as a verbal report, we may remark as partial corroboration of it, that the latest Havana mail reports the return home of three vessels of war, the *Berenguela*, *Alcedo* and *Velasco*. The truth, however, will soon reach us in an authoritative form, by the English steamer at Havana from Vera Cruz, the 1st inst., should the mails direct by the *Potomac*, now some days overdue, not come to hand before.

By the mail from Northern Mexico, brought to us yesterday by the *Atlantic*, from Brazos Santiago, we also have the important intelligence of the seizure, by orders of Gen. DEGOLLADO, of an immense specie conducta, amounting to $1,200,000 in all, from Zacatecas and Guanajuato, bound to Tampico. The evidence of this scandalous act is said to be undoubted. It comes to us in copies of letters from the conductors themselves to individuals largely interested in the safety of the money. The seizure was made at Laguna Seca, on the 9th ult., and the whole ordered back to Lagos. The only cause assigned for the seizure of the money that we have heard is, that the exigencies of the campaign demanded it. It is supposed that it is to be used in support of the expedition against the capital as before mentioned. A considerable portion of the money was destined for this city. To one of our principal houses, we understand, was consigned the large sum of $100,000.

In this connection it is also stated to us, on equally good authority, that Gen. DOBLADO had effected a loan at Guanajuato of $600,000, in support of the same expedition. The security given was the confiscated property of the church. How far the loan was voluntary or "forced" is not stated. As to the progress of the campaign, the *Kineo* brings to us the intelligence that the vanguard of the Liberal army had already arrived at Tacubaya, and other divisions were soon expected to take up their positions before the city.

PERSONAL.

—A recent number of the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* has the following suggestive paragraph:

"On Sunday last Rev. W. H. Bailey arrived here in the Overland, under charge of Mr. Johnson, an officer from Texas. The reverend gentleman, it appears, is one of the disciples of the John Brown school, and has been engaged in the burning, stealing, &c., in our sister State. A reward of $3,000 has been offered for his delivery at Fort Worth."

—There is trouble in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh, Penn. Rev. Dr. Douglas, the pastor, is accused of having maltreated his wife in various ways, and the congregation are taking sides with the respective parties. Affidavits regarding the points in controversy appear in the Pittsburgh papers.

—The Toronto *Leader* announces that Sir Edmund Head is to leave for England on the 12th. He goes on private business, and will be absent from his post about two months. It is rumored that Sir Edmund has lately inherited £30,000 in money, and some valuable real estate.

THE LOSS OF THE CONNAUGHT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Statement of Captain Leitch in Full—The Minnie Schiffer and Her Captain—Full List of the Connaught's Passengers.

From our own reporters, and from the Boston *Post*, of yesterday, we gather additional particulars of the disaster to the *Connaught*. The telegraphic reports having been necessarily incomplete, we repeat the list of passengers, together with the full statement of Capt. LEITCH.

ARRIVAL OF THE PASSENGERS IN BOSTON.

The brig *Minnie Schiffer* arrived at the foot of India wharf at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, under tow of the *Rescue*. Her arrival was greeted by shouts of applause by the crowds of people who had assembled upon the wharf, and filled all available positions upon neighboring vessels. It was first announced that the passengers would be landed at Battery wharf, but a large number of persons who resembled there had the satisfaction of seeing the *Minnie Schiffer*, with the *Rescue* beside her, heading for India wharf, and the tide that then turned in the opposite direction, made pedestrianism along Commercial-street, for an hour or so, rather disagreeable, if not dangerous. At India wharf, as we have stated, there was an extremely large assemblage, and as the brig rubbed gently against the piers and pushing out of a plank seemed to make "assurance doubly sure" (in regard to the safety of the unfortunates) hearty and long continued cheers went up in token of warm sympathy and hearty congratulation. The roughly clad, unwashed, but comparatively joyful-looking passengers feebly acknowledged the kindly sentiments of the first whom they were to see in the new country—in the land of freedom and of brilliant promise—and many a poor emigrant lifted the remnant of what was once a substantial hat, in quiet, but not less earnest, response. The mails, the only articles saved from the *Connaught*, were landed, and then followed one of those eminently interesting, yet, in some respects, sad scenes incidental to the arrival of a large body of emigrants. Husband greeted wife, son welcomed mother, relatives of all relations united in fond embrace,—but, on the other hand, there was a sad view to the picture. Vain search for father, mother, son, or brother, resulting in the discovery that death had been less merciful to him, presented striking contrast to the joy with which it mingled, and in one instance we heard escape from the lips of one poor woman, under whose protecting care clustered a group of bare-headed, bare-footed and ragged children, the regret that she escaped a watery grave. The listlessness of some, and their utter inability to decide for themselves where first to go, or what first to do, was a feature of the scene never to be forgotten. We shall never forget it. As a general thing, the passengers presented a healthy appearance—as neat as could have been expected, considering the close quarters to which they had been confined for the past forty-eight hours. Most of them appeared to be warmly clad, but among them were some women and children who were not so fortunate. Some were seeking for friends whom they did not know by sight, and ran up and down the wharf, calling on all they met to point them out. One stout Irish girl nothing with her but a prayer-book, which she had clung to through all the catastrophe. The aged and feeble ones, as they reached the wharf and found no acquaintances, sat down despairing, not knowing where to go.

THE MINNIE SCHIFFER AND HER CAPTAIN.

The brig *Minnie Schiffer*, and her gallant commander, Capt. JOHN WILSON, whose good fortune it was to rescue from a dreadful death the five hundred human beings, consisting of the passengers and crew of the *Connaught*, deserve something more than a casual notice. The *Minnie Schiffer* was built for S. SCHIFFER & BROTHERS, in Somerset, Mass., by S. N. DICKINSON. The construction was personally superintended by Capt. WILSON, her present commander. She was intended for the New-Orleans and Brazos trade. In the fire, some two years since, at New-Orleans, she was partially burnt, and was afterwards repaired, her rig being changed from a schooner's to that of a hermaphrodite brig. She is about 193 tons register, but a second deck, which has been put on, makes her, by carpenter's measurement, about 300 tons. She is 108 feet long, 25 feet 10 inches breadth of beam, and 7 feet 5 inches depth of hold. That five hundred human beings were crowed upon the decks of so small a vessel is almost incredible.

The present was her first voyage across the Atlantic. She sailed from New-Orleans for Marseilles, from which port she took a cargo of fruit for Boston, consigned to order. Capt. WILSON has been in the employ of Messrs. S. SCHIFFER & BROTHERS since 1844, during which time he has had command of three vessels—the first being the *Magnolia*, which was engaged as a transport during the Mexican War, and which landed the first cargo of "munitions" at Tampico. He afterwards took command of the schooner *Susan*, owned by the same firm, in which he traded for several years between New-Orleans and Brazos Santiago. In 1852, he modeled and superintended the building of the *Minnie Schiffer*, which is named after a beloved child of the owners, whose name will be associated in history with one of the noblest acts of humanity.

Capt. WILSON is a native of Baltimore, his wife residing in New-Orleans, where he makes his home when not at sea. He is about 50 years of age, and in his social relations, no less than among his sea-faring acquaintances, he is distinguished for his urbanity and great kindliness of character. With his employers he has always stood very high for his integrity, his only fault being, they say, that he is so unselfish and liberal that he saves nothing for himself. Having no children of his own, he has adopted and brought up several orphans. Though he has been devoted almost constantly to his profession, he has succeeded in accumulating only a very moderate share of this world's goods. Judging from his well-known humanity, nothing could have afforded him so much gratification as the opportunity of being instrumental in saving so many human lives. Passengers who have arrived in this City, among whom are Mr. NEWMAN, the American Consul at St. Johns, and Mr. HUBBY, speak in terms of great admiration of the heroic conduct of Capt. WILSON in remaining by the burning wreck. When the different boat's crews had become exhausted by their fatiguing labors in rescuing the passengers, or were paralyzed with dread of the blazing ship, and the danger of approaching her, he encouraged the desponding seamen, and urged them to continue their humane efforts.

Equal credit is awarded to Capt. LEITCH, whose coolness and self-possession never forsook him, but who remained at his post giving directions, and calming the frantic passengers until every soul had been safely placed in the boat, and were fairly clear of the burning, sinking wreck.

When all the passengers had been disposed on board the *Minnie Schiffer*, Capt. WILSON had awnings erected over the women and children who could not find room in the cabin, and everything was done to promote their comfort under the trying circumstances in which they were placed. Casks of wine were broached, and boxes of raisins were opened to afford nourishment to the passengers, and Capt. WILSON went everywhere among them with water and refreshments.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. LEITCH IN FULL.

The *Connaught* left St. Johns, N. F., on Wednesday, at fifteen minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon, the wind then blowing from the S. W. at a moderate rate; this continued till Friday, when a fresh and strong breeze continued to rise from the S. S. W. and W. N. W.; at this time everything on board the steamer was in the very best possible condition; at length the wind increased to a perfect gale, and continued increasing till Saturday evening; about 8 o'clock the next morning a leak was discovered in the engine-room by an engineer on duty, who immediately reported it to me; I quickly called all hands on deck and issued general orders, in effect that the leak be stopped as speedily as possible. The engine-pumps and bilge injections were immediately got ready, but proving insufficient to the requirements of the occasion, all the deck-pumps were forthwith rigged; shortly afterwards two portable fire-engines were got ready and conveyed down into the engine-room and forward stoke-hole; these were put into active service; at this time baling was also commenced by a portion of the crew, who were spiritedly assisted by not a few of the passengers; the united efforts of the passengers and crew were kept up for quite a time, and not without a favorable result, for in a short time the water decreased; but this state of affairs did not last long, for the water again began to increase, and soon flowed with great rapidity into the engine-room and forward bunkers; and so rapidly did the leak gain on us, that we found it impossible to keep the vessel free; in transacting the above I suppose we were occupied about twelve hours; by 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the water had increased to such an extent that it completely extinguished the fire under the forward boilers; at this time there was a great deal of excitement among the passengers, yet all seemed resolute and manifested a disposition to help us all they could; to this line of conduct there were but few exceptions; the crew quickly obeyed all my commands, and worked remarkably hard; there was some little confusion, but the majority of those on board kept quite silent; the steam now decreased so much—as it was impossible for any human being to keep below—that the engine stopped of itself. About 9 o'clock, or 9¼ o'clock, the engineer discovered smoke coming up from the aft stoke-hole, and reported the circumstance immediately to me; on his stating to me he thought the ship was on fire, I ordered all the force pumps and hose to be brought on deck; these were put in active service and used to the fullest extent; wet blankets and all other appliances at our command were used to extinguish the fire; buckets were used in conveying water down to the place or where we supposed the fire then to be located; a portion of the passengers still continued to assist us all they could. The ladies among the cabin passengers, behaved very well—indeed they exhibited but little sign of fear, yet appeared, as a matter of course, greatly excited. Finding that the fire increased in the hold so fast, I set a portion of the crew and passengers in pumping in, thereby compelling them to abandon the work of pumping out; as to decreasing the smoke, this apparently proved ineffectual; still the pumping in was continued. At this time I made preparations to save the passengers, and ordered the boats to be got in readiness; the "port" boats were first got out—the first boat was stove alongside the steamer in a heavy sea—all the others were successfully launched; there were three life-boats launched—as also four others, comprising a "mail-boat," two "cutters," and a "gig." At this time very few of the passengers manifested any particular desire to converse. The first boats were launched about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon—the last one, in the course of two hours afterwards; we hoisted three signals of distress, one at each mast-head, and one at the main gaff; soon after a man was sent aloft to make observations; he had not been up long when he cried out "sail on the lee bow." In a few seconds afterward another vessel was observed bearing the same way; both vessels were standing to the north; the first, which proved to be a bark, passed on without paying any attention to, or seeing our signals; the other was a brigantine; at the time, our head was to the W. S. W.; the wind from the N. W., with a very heavy sea; the brigantine bore down E. N. E., and by the time it got within hailing distance, two boats were manned, and a portion of the passengers got ready to be conveyed to the brigantine; the first boat was a small one, and contained eight or ten persons; the other, a life boat, and must have held some thirty-five persons; the majority of persons in each boat was composed of women; great exertions were still being made on board the steamer to keep the fire in subjection; water in every possible shape and manner was freely used; every aperture that could possibly be closed up was covered, in order to exclude the air and keep the vessel from going down; a great number of the passengers were lowered down into the boats by a single rope from the weather side of the steamer; others were got on board from the lee side; at first we could not keep the boats on the lee side of the steamer, in consequence of the ship drifting fast down on the boats; but, after a while, the sea somewhat moderated, and with great care we succeeded in getting the boats on the lee side of the steamer, so that they could receive the remaining passengers; the small boat referred to above was the first one that reached the brigantine; the passengers were quickly and safely conveyed on the brigantine's deck, after which the boat returned to the steamer. It was only by the utmost exertion that the fire could be kept down, while the passengers were being passed into the boats. On the weather side of the vessel the iron became so heated that the passengers were forced to go to the lee side of the steamer; the plates of iron commenced warping in every direction; the deck became quite warm—indeed, so much so that the heat could be felt through the soles of one's shoes; and, what made it still more uncomfortable the pitch commenced melting out of the seams of the spar-deck, the smoke to issue from the skylight and companion-way—also from the engine-room, hatch, and stoke-hole hatches. At this time it was an utter impossibility for any one to look into the main abaft engine-room; I now came to the conclusion that the vessel would inevitably be burned up; at about 9 o'clock P. M., the fire broke through some portions of the deck, as well as through the first skylight; wet blankets and the hose were brought quickly to bear, but with only partial success. About 9½ o'clock the passengers were all placed in the boats, and soon afterward on the deck of the brigantine; the flames could be no longer subdued; they broke through the forward saloon skylight and deck with terrible force; in a short time the flames extended up to the masthead, and almost immediately burnt all the mainstays and other ropes, as also a sail that was set on the mainmast to keep the steamer steady. At this time a boat which had just returned from the brigantine was sent forward under the lee fore-rigging to get some provisions, if possible; in short, all that could be got out; I now sent that portion of the crew which remained to the last boat, and with the assistance of Mr. HOUSE, my first mate, and others, examined the ship to see no one was left on board; it was only with the greatest difficulty that we could do this; as the smoke and heat now became intolerable, we left the steamer and took to the boat; when we abandoned the steamer it was about 15 minutes after 10 o'clock, P. M., and when we reached the brigantine it was about 10:30 or 10:40; every attention was shown the passengers on board the brigantine; the captain acted in the most attentive manner to all alike; the last we saw of the steamer was at about 3 o'clock, A. M., on Monday; then it appeared one solid mass of flame in the distance. On Sunday we spent our time in sitting and lying round on the decks of the brigantine; while on board the vessel many of the steerage passengers came to me and offered all they had to be saved, but when they got safely on board the brigantine they appeared somewhat dissatisfied, and called for soft bread, as dry biscuits were being passed round; when the steamer was abandoned, I think it was in latitude about 42° 32' N., and longitude about 68° 14' W.; I think the fire originated in consequence of the felt round the boiler taking fire; the fire originated at the aft boiler, on the starboard side.

THE LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a full list of the *Connaught's* passengers, with their various destinations, copied from the original record:

FIRST CLASS.

Anna O'Farrell, James Farrell, Jane Farrell, Elizabeth Lyons, Catherine Hughes, Mary Johnstone, A. E. Harding, P. Mahon, for New-York; F. Brennan, Mrs. Brennan, Michael Brennan, for Boston; James O'Neil, Rose Dolan, for New-York; Rev. D. Kelly, Rev. P. King, for Boston; Mrs. M. Graham, Mrs. R. Stephenson, Marin Graham, Margaret Kane, for New-York; David Adams, for St. Johns; Henry Mills, H. Whitelle, Joseph Scheroton, Mrs. Scheroton, for Boston; James Whiteford, Ira and Ella Whiteford, for St. Johns; Rev. R. Gallagher, for Boston; Roseanna Farrel, for New-York; Rev. J. Brady, Mrs. C. Mulleck, Patrick McGrath, for Boston; Richard Walsh, Hugh C. Mackay, M. A. Devine, W. H. Butler, W. Byrne, Patrick Farrell, Joseph Farrell, for New-York; Scott A. Smith, for Boston; Mrs. Langrish, Miss Ware, Samuel Harris, for St. Johns; Wm. Hurry, Caroline Hurry, Adeline Hurry, John Percy, Father Conway, Henry A. Huntington, for Boston; Rev. Father Mitchell, for New-York; Mary Murphy, for Boston; J. Cusack, for St. Johns; J. McCandish, Rev. W. Salter, Mr. Lewis, for Boston; John Raymond, for St. John; Miss Blake, for Boston.

THIRD CLASS.

Sarah Cromlish, Catharine Lappin, Bridget Lappin, Rose Brady, Thomas Morrison, Mary A. Morrison, Eliza Tiernan, J. H. Morson, James Weir, Mary Drogan, John Price, John Price, Mary A. Burke, Michael Kirby, John Heffernon, for New-York; Thomas McCurville, for Boston; Michael Knealty, Margaret Farrell, for New-York; Margaret O'Hanlon, Mary O'Hanlon, Elizabeth O'Hanlon, John Ranking, for Boston; Eliza Delano, Anna Breen, Thomas Kelly, William Lewis, Ellen Murray, Margaret King, Patrick Dunn, Thomas Keatly, Mary Mangan, Anne Murphy, John Merigan, Christopher Kinsella, Catharine Maculey, Bridget Ryan, Anne Costello, James Costello, Catharine Costello, Ellen Costello, George Corcoran, Teresa Ryan, John Reiley, Rose Reiley, Patrick Reiley, Agnes Reiley, Bernard Reiley, Catharine Garvey, Hugh Mullins, Mary Mullins, Anne Mullins, Sarah Mullins, Kate Mullins, Rosena Flaherty for New-York; Michael Ryan, Patrick Murphy, Maria Donough, Mary Kelly, Sarah Ryan, Charles Reynolds, Michael Gillespie, Mary J., David, Peter, Jane, James and Patrick Early; Alice Campbell, Bridget Skinner, Catharine Darcey, for New-York; Terence, Johanna and Patrick Heffernon, for Boston; Mary and Bridget Mack, for New-York; Mary Nolan, for Boston; Mary Noonan, Johanna, John and Park Brown, Ann Harvey, Johanna Quind, Henry Merger, for New-York; Mary Connelly, Catharine Shea, Margaret Killian, Anna Foster, Patrick Quilan, Maria Foley, Bridget Higgins, Winifred Burke, Patrick Riley, Maria Dolan, for Boston; John Lowrey, Margaret Fleming, Honora Tobin, Margaret, Sarah and Margaret Cunnih, Margaret Manahan, Anne Tyrell, Mary Ryan, Jane Haddock, Jane Drake, Mary A. Walsh and John Kenny, for Boston; Ellen Gibbs, for St. Johns; Ann Roddy and infant, for New-York; Mary C. McGuire, Morris Lynch, Mary Lynch, Michael Caffery, Peter Flynn, for New-York; Michael Gibbons, Julia Kenny, for Boston; Margaret Rourke, Ellen O'Farrell, James Cowrey, Charlotte Sweeny, for New-York; John Kenny, Margaret McMahon, James Castler, Jane Henry, James Byrnes, Mary Byrnes, Bartholomew Folan, Timothy Murphy, Bridget Murphy, for Boston; Thomas O'Neill, Hugh Mooney, John Mogan, Mary Mogan, Charles Walker, for New-York; Mary Flynn, Matthew Curtin, for Boston; Bridget Kelly, Michael Kiggin, Michael Hogan, for New-York; Mary V. Nugent, for St. Johns; Thomas Laffry, Patrick Keenan, Bridget Morrissy, for New-York; John Welch, for New-York; Mary Murphy, for Boston; Honora Welch, for New-York; Thomas Welch, Biddy Welch, Mary Kelly, Mary Moran, Ellen Burke, Elizabeth Case, for New-York; Margaret Rogers, Thos. Rogers, for Boston; Ann Gardiner, John Judge, Mary Carney, John McCauley, for Boston; Catharine Leany, for New-York; Ann Dooly, for St. Johns; Martin Boyce, Bridget Ryan, for New-York; Ann Henian, Patrick McGrath, Michael Hogan, for Boston, Mary Cobrille, for New-York; Mary Rainey, Abbey Beale, Maria, Ann, James, Bridget, Martin and John Drodey, for Boston; Ann Moon, for New-York; Wini Connor, for Boston; Susan Harris, Mary Halloran, for New-York; Ann Joint, Mary O'Connor, Anna Murphy, for Boston; Mary Kelley, Ann Spiel, Ellen O'Boyle, Michael Kelly, Mrs. Egan, Maria, Ann and Kate Egan, Michael Haruty, Catherine Kennedy, Mary Quinn, Bridget McDonough, for New-York; Thomas Connelly, Catherine Judge, Alice McGowan, Bridget McCarohy, Mary Clearlin, Bridget McDonohue, for Boston; James, Ellen, Ann, William, James, William and Sarah Natty, for New-York; Henry Vangan, Anne Vangan, John Cunningham, Mary Minogue, Thomas Hanley, Dennis Hanley, Lawrence Hanley, Martin Davin, Martin Davin, Ellen Davin, Jane Davin, for New-York; Bridget Lyons, Maria Blakely, Mary Flood, Bridget Flood, for Boston; Judy Laffey, Bridget Comcannon, for New-York; Mary Deneville, Mary Deneville, for Boston; Catharine Crossin, Mary Griffin, Timothy Claffey, Catherine Claffey, for New-York; Cecelia Kirwen, for Boston; Ross Ebbett, Sarah Rossborough, Bridget Nevin, John Ruberry, Honora Joyce, Michael Joyce, John Joyce, for New-York; Agnes Brown, Jas. Carolan, Mary Kelly, for Boston; Mary Connor, Margaret Connor, Honora Connor, Lawrence Kennys, for New-York; Thomas W. Gorinigfe, James Daly, for Boston; Martin Rooney, Mary Mahoney, Belinda Daly, for New-York; Ann Sweeny, Margaret Sweeney, Francis Costello, for Boston; Thomas Conrey, for New-York; John Lynch, for Boston; Patrick McDonald, Ann Rohan, Margaret Wale, Mary Birmingham, Jos. Comcannon, for New-York; Patrick Cragan, John Mongen, William Connolly, Darby Pannard, Bridget Welch, Bridget McGrah, Ellen Cannon, John Cody, Widow and Mary Hughes, Mary Lydon, Winnery Corlis, William L. Lure, Mary Waldron, Lizzie Green, Delia Donahue, for New-York; Wm. Knowles, for St. Johns; Bridget McKenna, Henry, Lucinda and Elizabeth Campbell, Mary Kennedy, Anna Gallagher, Ann Finlan, Mary Flanaghan, M. G. Garvin, Patrick, James and Catherine Feeny, Ella Clahy, Mary Healy, Catherine Lanaghan, Bridget Melady, for New-York; Ann Devine, for Boston; Mary Sexton, Patrick, Bridget and Mary Cleary, for New-York; Mary A. Dangan, for Boston; Daniel and Margaret Mullaly, Michael Phelan, Mary Down, Widow Loteus, Catherine Higgins, Henry Tully, John Tighe, Mary Farraghan, Mary Mullowney, S. Halloran, Ann Welsh, Alice and Michael Quin, Pat. Lennane, Judy Hogan, Mary Helah, for New-York; Anne Flarharty, for Boston; John Flarharty, Maria Ruch, Judy Welch, for New-York; Mary Maculy, for Boston; Anna V. Smith, John Saffny, Mary Saffny, Alice Coffrey, Mary Smith, Bridget Madigan, Mary Connoly, John White, Cornelius, Bridget, Ellen, James and Catherine Metom, Catherine Maloney, James Means, for New-York; Ellen Cragh, Catharine Cannon, for Boston; Thomas Eagan, Pat, Bridget, James, Pat and Peter Devlin, for New-York; Bridget Kelly, for Boston; Thomas and Mary Cahill, for New-York; Mary F. and Wilhelmia Goldin, for Boston; Ellenor Jones, Catharine and Mary Tullen, Mary Conlan, for New-York; Margaret Kelly, for Boston; Celia and Thomas Mally, Jeremiah Darcy, for New-York; John, Susan, Mary and Kitty Tobin, for Boston; Martin Delany, for New-York; Capt. Furness, for St. Johns; Catharine Matthews, for New-York; Wm. Nolan, for Boston; Bridget Horan, Catharine Hanly, for New-York; Biddy Braghan, Catharine Kilarny, Jane Dempsey, Mary Dempsey, Patrick Kilarny, John Buckly, Mary O'Neill and infant, New-York; John Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, Catharine Sullivan, for Boston; John Brady, Ellen O'Ronny, Thomas Kennedy, James, McCanby, Maria McDermott, Bridget Laffey, P. H. Hannett, for New-York; Dominick Lennan, for Boston; Maria Reddy, Ann O'Brien, for New-York; Duncan Cameron, for St. Johns; Ralph Bailey, Thomas Thornton, Rev. Mr. Boyle, Michael Haleran, John Winn, Wm. Downey, Luke Donnohue, Patrick Feeny, for New-York.

MEETING OF PASSENGERS ON THE BRIG.

At a meeting of passengers saved from the wreck and burning of the steamer *Connaught*, held on board the brig *Minna Schiffer*, in Boston Harbor, on Tuesday, the 9th of October, Mr. Wm. Henry, of New-York, was called to the chair, and Messrs. Joseph Scheatea, of Liverpool, England; Wm. Salter, of Burlington, Iowa; Rev. Patrick Ring, of St. Louis; Rev. John Brady, of New-Hampshire; Henry A. Huntington, of Boston; F. Brennon, of Baltimore; William H. Butler, of Galway; Henry Niles, of Indiana; Scott A. Smith, of Rhode Island; W. H. Newman, American Consul at St. Johns; William Donnelly, of Newfoundland; and Thomas McCandlish, of Virginia, appointed Secretaries, whereupon the following resolutions were framed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we acknowledge with devout gratitude the merciful interposition of Divine Providence in delivering us from the wreck and burning of the steamer *Connaught* on Sunday, the 7th inst.

Resolved, That we tender to Capt. JOHN WILSON, to Mr. THOMAS H. CONNANT

indorsed trade paper rate 7½ to 9 ₰ cent. The supply of Money on call to the Stock Brokers' is in excess of the demand, and the market is quoted easier than for a fortnight past. The Exchange market closed somewhat steadier for the English mail to-day, on the basis of 109 for Bank and Bankers, and 108¼@108½ for good Merchant bills. The supply is libe al, and likely to continue so with the present scale of Domestic exports. The shipments of Grain to England, as well as the receipts from the West, continue active. The traffic on the Western roads, reported to-day for the first week in October, as well as the business on the two great New-York lines and the Erie Canal, tells the story of receipts at tide water. The news telegraphed from the *Africa* at Cape Race, to Sept. 30, is highly encouraging for both the Grain and Cotton market. The sales of Cotton on Saturday, 29th September, at Liverpool, are reported 16,000 bales, of which one-half was taken by speculators and for export. The harvest weather continued sufficiently unfavorable to stimulate the demand for Foreign Wheat.

The traffic of the Illinois Central for the first week of October was:

1860	$57,618 05
1859	51,986 47
Increase	$5,631 58

The collections in the Land Department for the week ending 6th instant were $31,502 49. The sales for the same week, 1859, were $61,208 48.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS— Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	83,000	256,000	9,000	1,000	1,000
1859-60	89,000	259,000	20,000	7,000	1,000
1858-9	93,000	234,000	9,000	9,000	1,000
1857-8	50,000	102,000	8,000	4,000	1,000
1856-7	64,000	185,000	5,000	3,000	.....
1855-6	70,000	259,000	21,000	5,000	3,000

	EXPORTS SINCE FIRST SEPTEMBER— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	44,000	10,000	4,000	59,000	351,000
1859-60	71,000	23,000	6,000	100,000	248,000
1858-9	40,000	20,000	5,000	65,000	217,000
1857-8	26,000	4,000	2,000	32,000	102,000
1856-7	17,000	15,000	5,000	37,000	163,000
1855-6	81,000	18,000	7,000	106,000	233,000

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ ℔	7	7	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₰ ℔	10¾	11	11¼	11¾
Middling Fair, ₰ ℔	12¼	12½	12¾	13¼

FISH—The demand for most kinds has been less active, yet prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened tamely, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The news by the *Africa*, however, occasioned more activity, the demand having increased, especially from shippers, and prices of desirable lots advanced a shade, closing with an upward tendency. The receipts have been less extensive and holders have been less eager to sell, unless at higher rates than such are immediately obtainable. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 27,600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40, mainly at $5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 60@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, mainly at $5 75@$5 80 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates. The reported sales comprise 2,800 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 75@$6 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ₰ bbl; 1,450 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling ₰ bbl; 1,450 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 90 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request, mainly for export, at decidedly firmer prices. The *Africa's* favorable market advices have encouraged shippers to purchase freely. Sales have been reported of 185,000 bushels, including white Western at $1 40@$1 55, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; amber Western, in small lots, at $1 36@$1 37; red Western at $1 34@$1 35, mainly at $1 35; amber Iowa at $1 28½; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 20@$1 24; white Kentucky, part at $1 50@$1 55, ₰ bushel. Corn is in good demand to-day at rising prices. The transactions comprise 68,000 bushels, at 70¾c.@71c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; and 76c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ₰ bushel. Rye rules quiet to-day, at from 78c.@80c. ₰ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Barley has been in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales 16,250 bushels, including Canada, at 81c.@84c.; and State at 78c.@79c. ₰ bushel. Oats continue in request including Canada at 36¾c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37½c.; and State, 37½c.@38c. ₰ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues depressed. Sales to-day 850 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 62½@$18 75; new Prime, at $14 37½@$14 50; old Mess at $18 50, and old Prime at $13 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue scarce, quiet and nominal. Lard is in limited demand at steady rates. Sales 220 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13½c. ₰ ℔. Beef is inquired for at uniform rates. The day's transactions add up 400 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₰ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$16 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₰ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady at 9c.@11c. ₰ ℔.

SPICES—Have been sparingly purchased at previous quotations.

TEAS—The demand has been restricted, yet holders are very firm.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., mainly at 23½c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Fair engagements have been effected to-day, and less depression has been discernable. For Liverpool: Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@11¾d., in bulk and ship's bags, ₰ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d, ₰ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₰ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₰ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₰ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@¼d. ₰ ℔. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Brig *Young Eagle*, 40,000 bushels Wheat, to Bristol, E., a bark, 384 tons, to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo and back, a brig, 238 tons, to Fernambuco and back, on private terms; a bark, 287 tons, (chartered in Boston,) hence to Constantinople, Smyrna and Sicily, and back to United States, $5,100; a ship, 487 tons, to Bristol, Eng., Wheat, 11d., in shipper's bags; a bark, 642 tons, to Glasgow, 11¾d.; a Swedish bark, 522 tons, to Cork and a market, 14d. in bulk; a schooner, 242 tons, to Rio Grande, $3,000; a bark, 359 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $20; one, 350 tons, same voyage, $21; a schooner, 299 tons, 12 months in the West India trade, $900 ₰ month; one, 306 tons, to Cuba and back, $2,700; one, 170 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,700; a brig, 249 tons to Cardenas, $2,000; a brig, 200 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., $900; a schooner, 219 tons, to Charleston, $600, thence from Jacksonville to Jamaica, $13, and back to New-York, Logwood, $5 ₰ ton; one, 197 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,000; one, 150 tons, to Laguayra and back, $1,400; a brig, 284 tons, to Porto Rico, $1,800, and back from Inagu, Salt, 10c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1860.

The supply of all kinds of live stock is large, but not above the present demands of the market. The City is full of non-residents, including merchants from all parts of the country, with members of their families and friends who have accompanied them, and visitors who are drawn hither partly by the visit of the Prince and partly by political meetings, &c. The Wide-Awake and other political displays bring large crowds of temporary visitors. These, altogether, add largely to the weekly consumption of meats, so that there is little difficulty in finding a market for the 5,000 to 5,500 or more beef cattle, the 700 to 800 veals, the 14,000 to 16,000 sheep and lambs, and the 5,000 to 10,000 hogs that now come to this City each week. Our butchers will probably be able to take nearly as many for two or three weeks to come. The 5,382 cattle which have come in since our last weekly report, have been of poorer quality generally, than the offerings of the previous week; there has been even a scarcity of first grades, such as are especially wanted by butchers who supply the principal hotels and better class of eating-houses, and most of them were taken up yesterday, so that the yards presented a poor show this morning. Butchers took the best they could get, and continued to do so until the yards were cleared out. A few hundred head of first grade bullocks, if brought in within a day or two, would probably find ready purchasers at prices fully equal to the highest figures of to-day, if they were brought to the notice of butchers. It has been suggested that occasionally, when, as this week, there is some special excitement here, some feeders having good cattle near the City might find it to their advantage to bring in a hundred or two extra good animals, say on Friday, and advertise them as on sale. The hint may be worth the attention of those concerned. It is certain that several of our first-class butchers have not on hand to-night as many tip-top bullocks as they would like to use before next week's regular market-day.... The supply of milch cows is greater than is required, and prices are not as good as last week.... Veal calves, though arriving more freely than usual at this season, are in fair demand, and the best sell readily at 7c. ₰ ℔. live weight ... Sheep and lambs, though coming in at the rate of 14,000 to 15,000 per week, are in active demand, and prices are firm, and even advancing a little.... Live hogs arrive very freely, but the cool weather favors a large consumption, and the 11,000 received have all been sold, with further sales of some lots to arrive.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 9.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,382	169	800	14,352	10,990
Previous week	5,615	168	757	16,049	7,739
Same w'k last year	5,519	122	805	13,666	9,222
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 31 693. Total number received the previous week, 30,928, being an increase of 665. There is a decrease of cattle and sheep, but a large gain in swine.

Of the 5,382 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,194 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 846 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 121 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 53 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 48 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and 120 are reported as sold on Sunday.

Of the 4,194 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 861 head came from New-York, 1,533 from Illinois, 259 from Kentucky, 735 from Ohio, 356 from Indiana, 82 from Canada, 10 from Connecticut, 90 from Michigan, and 268 from Missouri.

The 5,040 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,670; Hudson River Railroad, 1,687; Harlem Railroad, 235; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 110; Hudson River Boats, 667; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 436; and 35 on foot.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Nothing new or strange occurred at the cattle yards this week. When all were yarded the numbers footed up 4,194, or about 300 less than one week ago. Besides fewer in number the cattle were of less weight, which still further reduced the amount of beef, but as butchers laid in a surplus last week there was enough for all to-day. Business was quite lively Tuesday, and an unusually large number were disposed of the first day, including nearly all the first-class bullocks. Late buyers of to-day found scanty picking, unless they were willing to take up with lean animals, which many were forced to do. The prices of yesterday were about as last week—a shade higher, while to-day anything decent brought $2@$3 ₰ head advance, and the yards were emptied at an early hour.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	None.	9½c.@10c.
First quality	9½c.@10c.	9c. @9¼c.
Medium quality	8c. @8¾c.	7¾c.@8¼c.
Poor quality	6½c.@7¾c.	6¾c.@7c.
Poorest quality	5½c.@6c.	5½c.@6c.
General selling prices	7c. @9c.	7c. @9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@8c.	7¾c.@7¾c.

So few cattle brought 10c. that we might, at most, call 9¾c. the highest price. Although of a poorer grade, more cattle sold for 9c.@9½c. than last week, and there was more business in the market, with less chaffering about weights. Some of the poor lots "hung fire" owing to an absence of the Jews, who were kept away by one of their holy-days.... Large sales were made at Bergen Hill on Monday last, and the Albany market was quite animated the same day. The Brighton folks took about 800 head East, and one-half of those coming down the river to this market changed hands at Albany, generally at such prices that a commission was made by reselling them here, yesterday and to-day.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

GEO. AYRAULT sold 45 good Kentucky Durhams on his own account. They were bought of J. T. WARE, at Albany, were rated 8¼ cwt., and retailed here at 9c.@9¼c. Ten of the best to J. A. JANTSEN, Centre Market, at $80 each, or 9½c., buyer and seller. Also 16 State steers for M. AYRAULT, of Monroe County. They were a fine lot of 7¼ cwt., and brought similar prices. Two of them were prime spayed heifers, sold to B. LAWRENCE, for $150—buyer 10c. The whole were fed by Mr. AYRAULT.

SEERY & MCCAFRY sold 85 Illinois cattle of pretty good flesh, 6½ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

HARING & MILLER sold 161 head here and at Bergen. Of these 121 were coarse Illinois steers and oxen which brought 7c.@8¼c.; 15 were for BLAIR & PEDRO, State cattle of 6 cwt., which run out at 8c.; 25 for L. BRIGHAM, thin light steers, and brought 7c.

H. BARNES & BRO. had 81 head of pretty good Illinois cattle bought at the yards; rated 7 cwt., and run out at an average of 8¼c.—a few of the best at 9¼c.

WHITE & SON sold, on their own account, 54 fair 7 cwt. Illinois steers at 8c.@8¼c., and 15 good Dutchess County cattle at 9c.@9¼c.

J. C. HOAG & BROS. had 30 pretty good Dutchess County cattle of uneven weight, or about 7 cwt., which brought 8c.@9¼c. Also 27 Canada cattle for G. PRESTON. They were a good lot of 7½ cwt., and run out at about $65 each.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for J. LEFLER 72 small light Indiana steers of 5¾ cwt., at 7c. ₰ ℔. They were in thin flesh. Also 67 better 7¾ cwt. Illinois cattle for A. GILLESPIE at 8c.@9c.

M. DALTON sold for S. BAKER, 53 Madison County, N. Y., cattle, mostly light stock, at about $27 each. Forty-five of them were light, thin heifers, some of which brought only $21 each. Also, for HENRY, 20 Canada cattle at 6½c. They were coarse oxen and thin cows.

I. BUDLONG, for HEATH & BRO., 53 fair 6½ cwt. Indiana cattle, which he run out at $53 each, or 8c. Also, 32 heavier but rough Illinois cattle, for J. SIMMONS. Rated 7 cwt., and averaged a trifle over 7c.

CULVER & BARTRAM bought 61 head of fine Ohio grade Durhams of S. SIDNER. They would dress 8¾ cwt., and run out, here, at $79 each, or about 9¼c.—a few 10c. to H. KELLY.

C. G. TEED, for E. W. GUYNNE, 62 good Ohio steers, at 9c.@9¼c. on 7¾ cwt. They had a very fine top to them.

C. W. CONGER sold for MORTON & FAY, 66 common 7 cwt. Illinois steers, at 7¾c.@9c.

H. MYERS sold for the above parties 78 head of scarcely as good cattle, rated at about 6½ cwt., which brought 7½c.@8¾c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold, on their own account, 43 head of very good Ohio grade Durhams, rated 9 cwt., and run out at 8¾c.@9½c.

J. CHURCH was selling 64 head of Illinois steers for MATTISON & DUNN. They were a common lot of medium flesh, 6 cwt. steers, and brought 7c.@8c.

STILES & DAWSON sold 33 fair Ohio steers for R. YOUNG, rated 6½ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c. Some of them were very nice butchers' steers.

MILCH COWS.

The improvement of last week has been lost, cows selling scarcely as readily as two weeks ago. We heard of sales of very good family cows at $32 each, and prime ones at $35@$38, which is $2 to $4 ₰ head lower than last week. Besides being lower, they sell very slowly, leaving quite a supply on hand even after sending several instalments into the country among the milkmen to be peddled out.

VEAL CALVES.

There is no variation in the price of calves, all the really good ones bringing 6¾c., and the finest 7c. ₰ ℔. live weight. They sell readily if of good quality. Quite a proportion of them are large, coarse animals, or very small calves—too young to be eatable, although sold for meat to third and fourth class buyers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been rather light during the past few days, and the stock is selling a little quicker and at better prices than last week. Owing to tardy arrivals of the boats and trains, one or two of the market places was poorly supplied this morning. An advance of 25c. per head may be noted on the best sheep. An average price for a fair lot of sheep is about $3 75, although we notice one small pen of large, fat sheep, held at $7 each, or fully 5c. ₰ ℔., live weight. Most of the sales were at 9c.@9¾c. ₰ ℔., net. From 500 to 600 dressed sheep arrive at Washington Market and vicinity each day, from Albany. The freight is less on dead sheep, and pelts are worth 6c.@7c., each, more in Albany than here.

BROWNING received the following lots at his Sixth-street Market during the past week: From New-York, 3,829; brought in, 106 by J. Brady; 97, S Brown; 101, P. Reider; 491, L. Miller; 428, J. J. Plattner; 197, P. Kilmer; 198, C. H. Turner; 200, H. S Gulick; 20, I. Rodman; 103, W. H. Brown; 363, D. M. Dibblee; 239, W. T. Felt; 351, H. W. Lawton; 201, D Poncher; 205, I. Lynde; 256, Sweet & Wood; 143 H. G. Cause, 97, H. Purdy; 30, G. Grey. From New-Jersey, 338 brought in, 41 by G. B. Holcombe; 9 by P Voorhese, and 288, G. Gilmore. From Michigan, 340 by E. Reynolds. From Canada 202, brought in, 322 by K. H. Hume; 151, J. Simons, and 19, T. Hossberry. From Pennsylvania, 114 by A. D. Stephens. From Ohio 171, by Crall & Bartlett. Total, 5,284.

The pens were nearly empty this morning, as there were very few came in since yesterday. We could only obtain the following sales:

R. H. HUME disposed of 1,978 sheep and lambs for $7,932 92, or an average of $4 01 each.

HART & WEST sold 600 head at an average of $3 50 each.

MCCARTY & MILLER report sales of 250 head of sheep and lambs, at an average of over $4 ₰ head.

Receipts at O'BRIEN & MCGRAW'S were, from New-York 201, G. M. Ames; 192, L. S. Hill; 60, G. C. Budell; 101, Samuel Brown; 147, J. Hudson; 42, H. A. Lampton; 50, J. Wittman; 105, G. H. Terry; 105, J. Miller; 59, E. Hunt; 151, A. E. Van Valkenburgh; 219, B. F. Hatch; 41, M. Kelly; 41, A. Thompson; 199, M. M. Thomas; 192, Wm. S. Holmes; 66, P. Manfold; 50, A. New; 318, E. Sherman; 115, J. Fish; 177, H. Purdy; 103, S. Beckwith; 33, A. W. Smith; 41, G. Bright; 49, J. Frinck; 141, A. M. Allaire. From New-Jersey—20 by D. Allaire; 9, Clark; 10, R. White; 12, J. Stilwell. From Michigan, 197 by Mr. Henry, and 369 from Ohio by W. Sloan.

In connection with M. P. FOOLE, they report the following sales:

201 sheep	$819 50	66 sheep	$330 00
192 sheep	780 00	50 sheep	152 50
60 sheep	194 37	318 sheep	1,318 25
101 sheep	406 94	197 sheep	903 26
147 sheep	504 93	115 sheep	333 37
42 sheep	182 25	97 sheep	340 99
50 sheep	187 00	103 sheep	328 50
165 sheep	473 37	33 sheep	135 50
105 sheep	338 75	41 sheep	179 37
15 sheep	54 75	20 sheep	90 00
79 sheep	233 50	280 sheep	1,245 00
224 sheep	738 37	138 sheep	616 50
41 sheep	148 25	20 sheep	91 00
41 sheep	185 75	9 sheep	35 00
199 sheep	711 12	10 sheep	37 50
192 sheep	666 00	12 sheep	48 00
Total	3,383		$12,789 59

SWINE.

Arrivals of live hogs have been heavy—the largest of the season—besides tolerable free receipts of dressed carcases. Notwithstanding this, the demand is lively and prices are better than last week. Packers have not yet taken hold, nor will they at present prices. From 8,000 to 10,000 hogs are wanted each week for fresh pork, lard and sausages. Butchers say that fresh pork never sold as well as this Fall. The market is quite lively, the various lots having been disposed of as soon as they arrive or even sold before they reach here.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	6¾c.@7c.	8½c.@8¾c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	6¾c.@6¾c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	6¾c.@6¾c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Still Hogs	6¼c.@6¾c.	7¾c.@8¼c.

Market good. Hogs selling as fast as they arrive.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1860.

There remained unsold at Twenty-fourth-street Stables at the beginning of the week, 684 head. First-class coach horses have been less sought after, but at full prices. A few well-matched pairs were sold for private use, at $800@$850 per pair. First-class single horses have been sold at $275@$300 each. Saddle horses have been neglected. Good cart horses held their own, commanding $175@200 each, or $400@$450 per pair. Only a few railroad and omnibus horses were sold at $120@$125 each. The market is well supplied with common stock at $80@$110 each. About 30 head were sold for shipment at an average of $100 each. The total sales for the week amount to 191 head, of which there were sold at Post & Nichols' 61 head; Chamberlin's, 48; Carpenter's, 10; Dudley, 12, leaving on hand this evening 553 head. The arrivals are gradually diminishing, yet holders of small lots evince some anxiety to sell. At the New-York Sale Stable, corner of Forty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, of about 35 head of good stock, only 4 were sold during the week at fair prices, and at TATTERSALLS, of 41 head 6 were sold.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Oct. 11, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The general tone of the market is decidedly lower, especially on grades of Butter not strictly choice. The demand is chiefly confined to the home trade and small shipments South. The supply of Butter is quite ample for the demand, and buyers have no difficulty in filling their orders. Our advice to dairymen is to take present rates and let their Butter come forward now.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₰ ℔	—	@ 25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₰ ℔	20	@ 25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₰ ℔	19	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@ 18
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@ 18
Welsh tubs, fine State	18	@ 20
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@ 17
Western Reserve, fine	14	@ 16
Western Reserve, fair	13	@ 14
Ohio, common to good	12	@ 13
Illinois and Indiana	11	@ 15
Canada	12	@ 15
Store-Packed, ₰ ℔	13	@ 16

CHEESE

Is easier, and our heavy dealers concede a little in price; 11c. is the outside figure.

Fine State, ₰ ℔	—	@ 11
Fair State, ₰ ℔	6	@ 8
Ohio, fine, ₰ ℔	9¾	@ 10½
Ohio, fair, ₰ ℔	4	@ 8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₰ ℔	11	@ 13
Pineapple, ₰ ℔	14	@ 15
English Dairy, Ohio, ₰ ℔	10	@ 11

EGGS.

The receipts have been short for a few days, and the supply barely meets the wants of the trade. We quote good marks:

State, Jersey and Long Island, ₰ dozen	17	@ 18
Ohio, ₰ dozen	16	@ 16½

BEANS

Are firm, and prime qualities are scarce.

Small Pea, new, ₰ bushel	$1 25	@$1 50
Medium, new, ₰ bushel	1 20	@ 1 25
Kidney, ₰ bushel	1 50	@ 1 75
Marrow, ₰ bushel	1 25	@ 1 50
Red and China, ₰ bushel	1 50	@ 2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Apples are inactive; new State are wanted at 5c., but none arriving yet. Good Southern sell at 4c. Dried Peaches sell quickly at 12c.@14c. for handsome bright colored fruit, and 9c.@10c. for dark fruit. Unpeeled Peaches, 6c.@6¾c. Plums are quiet at 12½c. Other dried fruits are unchanged.

Dried Apples, State, ₰ ℔	5	@ —
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₰ ℔	3½	@ 4
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₰ ℔	10	@ 15
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₰ ℔	10	@ 14
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₰ ℔	8	@ 9
Dried Raspberries, ₰ ℔	15	@ 19
Dried Plums, ₰ ℔	12	@ 14
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₰ ℔	16	@ 18

GREEN FRUITS.

Apples continue very abundant, and unless of superior quality, are difficult to sell at any price. Good mixed lots of sound fruit in good order are offered freely on the dock from $1 50 to $1 75, while inferior qualities of common apples range from 75c. to $1 25.

Apples, Fall Pippins, ₰ bbl	1 25	@ —
Apples, Common, ₰ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Apples, Crab Apples, ₰ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Pears, Vergalieu, ₰ bbl	6 00	@10 00
Pears, Seckel, ₰ bbl	5 00	@ 8 00
Peaches, Delaware, ₰ basket	2 50	@ 5 00
Peaches, Western New-York, ₰ box	2 50	@ 5 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Chickens, live, Northern and Western, ₰ pair	30	@ 63
Fowls, live, Northern and Western, ₰ pair	62	@ 75
Turkeys, live, Northern and Western, ₰ ℔	12	@ 15
Chickens, live, Jersey, ₰ pair	44	@ 62
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, dead, ₰ ℔	13	@ 15
Philadelphia Fowls, dead, ₰ ℔	10	@ 14
Woodcock, ₰ dozen	3 00	@3 75
Partridges, ₰ pair	50	@ 63
Grouse, ₰ pair	50	@ 62
Wild Pigeons, ₰ dozen	1 00	@1 12½
Stall-fed Pigeons, ₰ dozen	1 75	@2 00

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote:

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₰ bbl	—	@ 2 12
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₰ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₰ bbl	1 12	@ 1 37
Potatoes, Junes, ₰ bbl	1 12	@ 1 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₰ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Potatoes, Mercers, ₰ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Onions, red, ₰ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions, white, ₰ bbl	1 75	@ 2 50
Onions, yellow, ₰ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Marrow Squash, ₰ bbl	75	@ 88
Beets, ₰ bbl	—	@ 1 00
Cabbages, ₰ 100	2 50	@ 4 00
Cauliflowers	4 00	@20 00
Tomatoes, ₰ basket	—	@ 50
Lima Beans, ₰ bushel	—	@ 88
String Beans, ₰ bushel	—	@ 63
Turnips, ₰ bbl	75	@ 1 13
Egg Plant, ₰ 100	2 00	@ 4 00
Celery, ₰ dozen	—	@ 75
Pumpkins	1 00	@ 4 00
Parsnips, ₰ bbl	—	@ 1 50
Carrots, ₰ bbl	—	@ 1 13

BEESWAX.

Yellow is quiet at 34c. for Western and Southern.

FEATHERS

Are more inquired for. Live Geese, Western, 45c. @50c.; Tennessee, 30c. to 45c.

CHESTNUTS

Are beginning to come forward, and are offered at $4 @$5 ₰ bushel, heaped measure.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste, and nutritive.
It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.
It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.
Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."
Use "Chocolate" for your LUNCH.
Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."
It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.
The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.
Make your purchase of
E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DE Paris, élève du Conservatoire, dernièrement arrivée, désire trouver une famille dans laquelle elle pourrait donner de leçons sur le piano ou de chant ou dans la langue Française, en échange de boarding. Elle peut donner des renseignemens les plus unexceptionable. Elle ne désire entrer que dans une famille bien respectable. S'addresser chez Mons. S. URSO, 542 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBtain board in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, where she would give lessons in music as an equivalent, or partially so. Unquestionable references given and required. Address R. P. W., Box No. 454 General Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A FEW PARTIES DESIRING board, with rooms en suite or single, with or without private table, in a house containing all modern improvements, will call at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a family of adults or single gentlemen, in a first-class private house, centrally located, near Broadway. References exchanged. Address A. O., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, a very desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NO. 118 WEST 14TH-ST.—VERY desirable rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT HALL BEDroom to let, with full board, in the first-class private house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite Fifth-av. Hotel. Also a fine suite of rooms to let Nov. 1.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 72 WEST 21ST-ST., A FEW boarders can be accommodated with fine rooms and a pleasant home.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a room having gas on the first floor, board and bath at No. 27 Bleecker-st.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS on second or third floor for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 79 Sands-st. Reference required.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Thursday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—INGOMAR—SKETCHES IN INDIA—THE OCEAN CHILD.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN DAY—ASPHODEL

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have further interesting returns from the State Elections on Tuesday, which swell the popular majorities for the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana beyond the most sanguine previous calculations of the several State Committees. For members of the next Congress, the Republicans, as anticipated, lose several members from their present great preponderance in the Pennsylvania delegation. And the latest dispatch from Ohio renders probable a net loss of two members in that State. The Indiana delegation will probably continue divided, as at present, 8 to 3. The new Legislatures of all three of these States will be Republican, unquestionably, and this result is important in Pennsylvania and Indiana, as enabling the party to displace United States Senators BIGLER and BRIGHT. In reference to the final popular majority in Pennsylvania for ANDREW G. CURTIN, Republican, for Governor, over HENRY D. FOSTER, Democrat, we see no reason to change our first estimate of yesterday—25,000. In the forty counties heard from, he leads FOSTER about 15,000, with Bradford County, on the Northern line, and several of the heavy Western counties to come in.

The Baltimore Municipal Election took place yesterday, and resulted in a sweeping triumph for the Reformers—all their candidates being elected. Everything passed off quietly; and the good effects of the new Election laws for the city, and the new Police regulations were everywhere apparent. Not a fight occurred—not a pistol-shot was heard, even in the exultation of victory. Baltimore, certainly, has redeemed herself.

The steamship *Africa*, with three days' later European news, passed Cape Race on Monday, and a brief synopsis of her advices has been telegraphed. Their most important feature is the announcement of the capitulation of Ancona, and that Gen. LAMORICIERE and his whole garrison have been taken prisoners. It is again asserted that the Pope, in his *ultimatum* to the Emperor of the French, threatens that he will quit Rome at once, unless France interferes to stop the progress of the Sardinians. The repulse of the Garibaldians at Capua is confirmed. It would seem that there is still heavy work to be performed by the Dictator, for the Ex-King of Naples has assembled an army of 50,000, and is determined to make a final effort to recover his crown. There is no other news of importance.

A telegram from Washington states that information has been received from Mexico to the effect that the Government of Great Britain contemplates an entire withdrawal of diplomatic relations with MIRAMON; and it is asserted that the Spanish Minister at the Mexican capital has received the most urgent advice from the authorities at Havana to treat the Liberal Government with the greatest respect. It has already been announced that another proposition on the part of the British Government to mediate for the restoration of peace has been rejected by the Liberals. All these facts seem to indicate that the position of the Juarez Government is becoming stronger, and that the struggle now in progress for the supremacy will soon be decided in its favor.

Additional particulars of the disaster to the steamship *Connaught* will be found on our second page this morning, as gathered by our own reporters, and from the Boston papers of yesterday. The statement of Capt. LEITCH is given in full, together with a list of the passengers copied from the ship's books. The agents of the Galway line at Boston took immediate steps, on the arrival of the passengers in that City, to relieve their most pressing necessities, everything possible, under the circumstances, being done. It is announced that the new steamship *Leinster* will take the place of the *Connaught*, and leave Galway for Boston on November 20.

Later news from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, is received by the Pony Express, which reached St. Joseph yesterday, having left San Francisco on the 28th ult. There is nothing of importance from California. The difficulty in the Oregon Legislature had not yet been adjusted. The House had adjourned, but the Senate refused to do so. From the Sandwich Islands we have a variety of interesting shipping intelligence.

The Prince of Wales has been enthusiastically received in Philadelphia—rather too much so, we fear, for his personal comfort. By this time, however, his Royal Highness must feel himself at home among the Democratic crowds of America. There certainly never was a Prince more Democratic, or more thoroughly good natured and determined to accept things in the spirit in which they are offered. He has had the opportunity in Philadelphia of seeing an important election, and of noting how quietly the whole proceeding is conducted; and we do not doubt that an experience of this kind will be held in correct estimation by the Prince and the distinguished noblemen who accompany him. During yesterday the party visited various points of interest in the City of Brotherly Love; they witnessed a race, and in the evening went to the opera to hear PATTI, our own *prima donna*.

The speech of Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, of Alabama, at the Cooper Institute last evening, on the political issues of the day, was listened to by a crowded audience. Mr. YANCEY spoke over two hours. He argued that Slavery was necessary to the present production of cotton; that the South is entitled to receive the support of the North, because of our national prosperity resulting from Southern productiveness; that the South is entitled to the extension of Slavery in the Territories under the Constitution, and had a right to secede when she believed there was occasion for it. He evaded an answer to a question put to him by one of the audience as to whether the election of LINCOLN would be a good reason for secession.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday, which was devoted to a conference with Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., during which they discussed the principal topics embraced in the address of Mr. LINDSAY on Tuesday evening. They agreed to memorialize Congress on various subjects interesting to English and American Commerce.

Col. DURYEE, late commander of the Seventh Regiment, was last evening presented with a splendid service of silver, as a tribute of respect from the officers and soldiers of the Regiment. The presentation, which took place at the residence of Col. DURYEE, was accompanied by a speech from Capt. BROWN, of Company A, which was responded to by Col DURYEE with much feeling. The service consisted of eight pieces, of beautiful workmanship, manufactured by BALL, BLACK & Co., and valued at $5,000.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, the case of the Artisans' Bank was, yesterday, further postponed until Saturday next, by consent of the parties. In the Oyer and Terminer a large number of prisoners were arraigned, and some, on pleading guilty, were sent to the State Prison and the Penitentiary. The trial of PATRICK HOGAN, for the murder of THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, on May 28, at No. 21 Morris street, occupied the day, and was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court. In the Court of General Sessions several unimportant cases were disposed of.

The Stock Market improved yesterday, and closed at advancing prices. The State Stocks participated in the steady confidence which follows the elections of Tuesday. Money was easier both on call loan and for discounts.

The favorable market news by the *Africa* occasioned more activity in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn closed higher. Provisions were quiet, and Pork was decidedly cheaper. The auction sale of Coffee passed off satisfactorily. Cotton was in fair demand. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Tallow, Teas, Naval Stores, Fish, Hides and Leather attracted less attention. Hay and Hops were freely sought after. Freights were somewhat brisker. There were 452 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been largely supplied the present week, but the demand is unusually brisk, and former prices have been fully maintained, with a moderate advance for some of the better grades. The total receipts at all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 5,382 beef cattle, 169 milch cows, 800 veal calves, 14,352 sheep and lambs, and 10,990 live hogs—total, 31,693. At the general weekly market opening on Tuesday, and closing yesterday, an advance of nearly ½c. per pound, estimated dressed weight, was obtained for the better grades of bullocks, of which there was a scarcity. Common grades advanced a trifle, the selling rates being: First quality, 9½c.@10c.; medium, 8c.@8½c.; and poor, 7c.@5½c. Milch cows are in excess and slow of sale at lower prices. Veals sell well, 7c. per pound, live weight, being freely paid for the best. Sheep and lambs are in large supply, but with a brisk demand they are selling at a little better prices. Live hogs are arriving freely, but sell at full rates, and the pens are cleared with some sales of those to arrive; corn-fed bring 6½c. @7c. per pound, live weight.

The Prince of Wales in New-York.

We may well admit to-day a passing truce in the conflict of politics, and unite as Americans in recognizing the tribute paid our common country in the visit of the heir of England to the commercial metropolis of the great Empire of the West. It is indeed no slight or insignificant homage which is thus rendered by the future Sovereign of England to the justice of the cause in which our fathers contended against the crown which he inherits, as well as to the greatness which the Republic has achieved. However lightly some of our own fellow-countrymen may be inclined to estimate the institutions under which the thirteen colonies of Great Britain have developed into more than thirty sovereign States, it is plain that to them we owe a rank among the nations, and a name in the earth not altogether despicable in the eyes even of those who were once our enemies, and to whom every advance which we make in wealth, in importance and in power, brings a more vivid reminiscence of that elder union with themselves which was severed so long ago by their own suicidal hands.

This national significance the visit of the Prince should have for us all, and it is doing him no discourtesy to press home this truth to-day. The Prince of Wales we call him, for it is but an idle affectation to veil under the diplomatic disguise of "Lord RENFREW" a royal reality which is transparent enough to delight the most superstitious believer in the inherent and irrepressible glory of princes. The *alias* of the son of VICTORIA in America is only comparable to SHERIDAN'S quizzical stage direction of the "army" which "enters *incog.*"

The Baron of RENFREW may be on his travels in search of unpretending enjoyments and unostentatious instruction. It will doubtless become the Baron of RENFREW better than the Prince of Wales to take his modest lunch in the magnificent pavilion erected "expressly for this occasion" in the grounds of our municipal Tiberius Gracchus, his Honor the Mayor. Nor can we object to the inspection of the "noblest view in the world," from the most appropriately Gaelic locality of Washington Heights, by the same retiring member of the aristocracy of Scotland.

But it is the Prince of Wales whose visit interests the people of New-York at large. It is the Prince of Wales who extends to us the cordial right hand of Old England, too long estranged from her proud and, perhaps at times, somewhat discomfortable cousin. It is the Prince of Wales whose hand we take in our turn, with the sincerity of a people to whom idle compliments are of small account, but for whom the genuine and intelligent good-will of their equals has the highest, and, indeed, a not easily appreciable value. In their name we repeat with them their thousand-fold welcome to this young hope of Britain. His presence here awakens infinite memories for ourselves, which we would not willingly let pass without bidding them pause and yield their salutary lesson. But of all these memories, there is not one which truly wars in the least with the greetings which American hearts have prepared for him, or with the prayers which American lips are ready to join with English in uttering, that all his days may be days of honor to himself and of happiness to the mighty nation of freemen whose chief he is training himself to become.

JUST AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED.—Virginia is an afflicted State. To be sure she has succeeded in getting Hon. HENRY A. WISE out of the gubernatorial chair, but he still clings to his citizenship. A few days ago he delivered a characteristic address at Norfolk, near which city he has recently taken up his residence—and what was the result? It was apparently the signal for a John Brown insurrection on a small scale. The *Argus*, of Saturday, chronicles the arrest of a number of negroes, the organization of Vigilance Committees, and advises "suspected white persons to quit these parts between two days." Then to add emphasis to its counsels it states that a free negro had already been shot, and that a white man named FLYNN, had received a leaden *quietus* for daring to point his gun at a party which was approaching his cabin with the intention of searching it, without the warrant of law. The excitement among the people had but just begun, and it was impossible to tell how far it might spread, or to what acts of violence it might lead.

Strangely enough, Gov. WISE is not mentioned in connection with the "suspected white persons" to whom the *Argus* alludes, but it is difficult to see how the Vigilance Committees can long leave him at large. Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties were quiet enough until he took up his residence there, and we trust that the investigations to which this insurrection may give rise will not be suspended until it is clearly demonstrated whether he had anything to do with it. It was not long since that Gov. WISE addressed the Texans in these words: "Fight all the invaders of your State, and hang all you can catch." The Virginians have the Ex-Governor in their power, and if it shall be proved that his recent speech at Norfolk led the negroes to believe that, in the present emergency, they had better take care of themselves, what can save the Ex-Governor from the fate to which he desired to consign the disturbers of the peace in Texas?

What's to Happen.

A Mr. LINCOLN, of Illinois, familiarly known as "Old ABE," age 51, height six feet seven, by profession Rail-Splitter, is to be our next President. The thing seems pretty sure. Since the Pennsylvania election, everybody concedes it. It becomes a matter of some importance, therefore, to see what is likely to happen in consequence of it. On this point doctors differ. Mr. J. W. GERARD, who talks in italics and deals largely in very poor jokes, thinks Mr. LINCOLN intends to split the Union. Mr. O'CONOR becomes facetious—very much as a retained and well-bred hyena might be—and thinks LINCOLN will live on negroes, to save expense of beef, during his Presidential term. Gen. WALBRIDGE waxes strong on statistics and small quotations, and JOHN COCHRANE adopts the balloon style of oratory, with about the same success which attends Prof. LOWE'S attempts to cross the Atlantic.

Besides these persons, who are professional alarmists, there is a large class of men who have a vague but real apprehension that something terrible is to follow the election of a Republican President. They fear that the South will be excluded by law from the territories,—that slaves will be set free in the District of Columbia,—that the inter-state Slave-trade will be prohibited, and a great variety of legislative encroachments on Southern rights will be perpetrated.

It may lend some degree of comfort to minds of this apprehensive cast, to tell them that whatever may be the wishes of the Republicans on these topics, they are not likely to have any opportunity to carry them into effect. Under our form of Government the President does not make laws,—any more than the Supreme Court does—nor, practically, half so much. Congress retains that function—and the Senate is an indispensable part of Congress. Now the Senate is certain to be in Democratic hands for two or three years to come, and there is some reason to fear that the House will be also. The Republicans are likely to lose some members in several States,—and possibly they may lose enough to throw the balance of power into other hands.

It will not be easy, therefore, for Mr. LINCOLN to do much mischief, even if he should be disposed. We have great confidence in his pacific and conciliatory disposition. He seems to us much more likely to be too good-natured and tolerant towards his opponents, than not enough so. Rail-splitting is not an exciting occupation. It does not tend to cultivate the hot and angry passions of the heart. It is much less stimulating in this direction than the business of overseer on a slave plantation. It teaches a man to strike heavy blows, and to plant them just where they are needed—but he learns, also, to deal them only *when* they are needed. A skillful professor of this science will not be likely to go around splitting things in general,—putting a wedge into every crack he sees and driving it home merely for the love of the thing. He has an eye to utility. It is only when things have fallen into decay a little—when the fences are down and the cattle and swine wandering into forbidden territory, rooting up useful crops and doing more harm in a day than a careful farmer can remedy in a week, that he splits rails to repair the breach and *fence in* the troublesome brutes. We have not the slightest doubt, therefore, that Prof. LINCOLN will disappoint utterly the sanguinary expectations of Mr. GERARD.

But even without this personal confidence in him, we have an additional security against his doing mischief, in the fact that so far as legislation goes, his hands will be tied. One branch of Congress, at all events, will be against him. There will be no hostile legislation at Washington—no "overt acts" of aggression which will call for a declaration of independence on the part of the Southern States. Things will go on very much as they have hitherto—except that we shall have honesty and manliness instead of meanness and corruption in the Executive departments, and a decent regard for the opinions of mankind in the tone and talk of the Government on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Yancey in New-York.

Mr. W. L. YANCEY, formerly of Troy, N. Y., now of Alabama, made a political speech last evening to a very crowded and attentive audience at the Cooper Institute.

Mr. YANCEY is a man of middle age and medium height,—with a square, intelligent and rather hard face, an easy and graceful manner, and the general appearance of a respectable, common-place gentleman. He does not look like a professional Fire-eater, nor would he be arrested on suspicion of intending either to set the river on fire or to dissolve the Union. His style of speaking was unlike what we had expected. We had heard him spoken of as a wonderful orator,—as capable of producing very thrilling effects. Instead of that we found him a clear, cool, straight-forward speaker,—methodical in arrangement, precise in his language, uttering with deliberation well-formed sentences, and dealing much more in argument than in sentiment or passion. His style of speaking is somewhat like that of JAMES T. BRADY, who seems to be, to say the least, quite his equal.

Mr. YANCEY, it will be remembered, is the most active representative of Secessionism at the South. He wrote the famous Slaughter letter, in which he exhorted Mr. S. to remain in the Democratic ranks, in order to prepare public sentiment so that, at the proper opportunity, the Cotton States might be "precipitated into Revolution." This was written two or three years ago, and Mr. YANCEY has been busy ever since in finding or creating his opportunity. His speech last night left little room for doubt as to his views on this point. Although he announced that he was a Breckinridge man, he yet declared himself in favor of the Fusion movement, especially since the Pennsylvania election. His main desire was clearly to defeat an election by the people, and so throw the question into the House of Representatives. Once there, it will be their own fault if the Disunionists do not make it subservient to their purposes.

Mr. YANCEY opened his speech by expressing the hope that the day had not *yet* come when a Southern man could not speak fully and freely in defence of his own section and its institutions, and yet be received as a fellow-countryman in a Northern State. In this hope he certainly was not disappointed. About reciprocating the compliment and permitting a Northern man to speak with equal freedom in a Southern State, he was discreetly silent. But he went on to say that the South as a section must be recognized as the equal in all respects of the North—or she would vindicate that equality outside the Union. Proceeding then with a historical statement of the legislation of the country concerning Slavery, he asserted that the Constitution had provided for the security, protection and *increase* of Slavery—and that it was the duty of the North to carry those provisions into effect. Slavery must cease to be treated or regarded as an evil, and the whole conduct of the Government must proceed upon the opposite assumption.

This was the general drift of his remarks, which will be found reported at length elsewhere. We have no intention of making them the subject of any extended review. The fact of their presentation here, by an advocate of fusion, is the main point of importance. It may serve to show the people of the North upon what basis this movement rests, and what it is they are expected to vote for, when they vote for fusion.

Aldermanic Aristocracy.

A majority of our City Fathers, we see, have refused to take any official part to-day in the reception of the Prince of Wales, on the alleged ground that "the aristocracy" have taken upon themselves to do the honors of the City, a fact which discharges the Aldermen in their own eyes from any connection with the affair—this being one comfort to our civic pride; and which also will cut them off from any possibility of incurring such a series of bills as they inflicted upon our Treasury in the reception of the Japanese Ambassadors—this being another point which cannot fail to be regarded by all our tax-payers as a comfort of the most substantial character.

But do not the Aldermen inflict a wrong upon their own high station, when conceding that any class in the City except themselves can be regarded as "an aristocracy?" In one sense, the word "aristocracy" implies the possession of political power; but what power have the Astors, Aspinwalls, Taylors, and so forth, when compared with such patriots as the irrepressible BOOLE, the magnanimous TROMEY, and the warmly chivalrous GENET? Are the former known amongst the muscular Christians of their respective Wards? Are not the latter omnipotent in every pot-house congregation of these worshipers?

Taking the word "aristocracy" in another sense, we find it used to imply the possession of affluence without labor, luxury without trouble, the ready service of a thousand hands to fulfill every whim of a single pampered body. In this light, the Aldermen will at once perceive that their own aristocratic pretensions are far ahead of those possessed by any other class of our citizens. Few possessors of real estate, and still fewer princes of commerce, derive such incomes from their respective sources of wealth as flow into the pockets of our Aldermen in the "due discharge" of their civic functions. Would not ASTOR gladly exchange his annual revenue, collected with much trouble from grudging tenants, for that larger yearly sum in voluntary contributions, which insists on forcing its grateful way into the palm of an Aldermanic "ring-man?"

Finally, the word "aristocracy" means the rule of the best men, and on this interpretation, unless universal suffrage be sadly out of joint on Manhattan Island, the Aldermen may claim to be true aristocrats. Hath not the ruling eye of King Caucus winked approvingly on their aspirations, and have not the husky voices of their fellow-citizens united in pronouncing them most fit to be our rulers? Let BOOLE, BARRY, BAGLEY, STARR, TUOMEY, GENET and PLATT take a second thought—we will not suppose the absurdity of a sober, second thought—upon this matter. Rightly considering the case, we make no doubt that they will agree with us in regarding their own Council Chamber as the true temple and baptismal font of aristocratic honor—the great privilege which they possess of setting all laws at defiance with impunity, not being the least valuable or generic of their aristocratic rights. For ourselves, we acknowledge no other *haut noblesse* in the City, save that which assembles each evening when a job is to be "put through," under the sceptre of WM. J. PECK as presiding officer.

Our Administrative System.

We should be very glad to believe that there are some ten or twenty respectable men in the City of New-York who can spare time enough from the oscillations of Wall-street, the excitement of a merchant's or a landlord's life, the uncertainties of national politics, and the ecstatic anticipations of the Prince of Wales Ball, to read the plain, precise and peremptory letter in which Judge PIERREPONT resigns his seat upon the Bench of the Superior Court of New-York. The system of the elective judiciary has been frequently attacked, and from different points of view,—nor have we spared what we regard as its irremediable inherent defects in the columns of the TIMES. But it is a new thing, even under the sun of New-York, to find that in its practical working, one of the results of this system is to compel the few decent and capable men who, from time to time, may fortunately be elevated to the ermine, into making a second election for themselves between the resignation of their office and death by suffocation.

Judge PIERREPONT has revealed this fact to us, and though it may seem a trifling thing to this or that millionaire, absorbed in the adventures of South-street or in the ambitions of the Fifth-avenue, that a Judge more or less should be occasionally asphyxiated in his Court-room, yet we can assure the responsible classes of New-York society that Judge PIERREPONT exhibits the most cogent reasons for our regarding such an event with even unusual interest. He points out, with afflicting simplicity and force, that a community which huddles its justice into pig-pens, and which treats its Judges as British butchers treated their beeves in the days when Smithfield market revived for quadrupeds the martyrdoms it had once seen inflicted upon men, is not only drifting fast on the way to communism and disorganization, but must already have become demoralized throughout its whole social hierarchy. With a proud and masculine contempt for the oligarchical commonplaces under which our prosperous classes are so apt to take refuge when charged home with their public faithlessness to the civic duties of intelligence and property, the Judge puts aside the plea that universal suffrage is to be held responsible for the general indecency of our whole public administration. After declaring that he is obliged by his duty to himself to resign an office, the functions of which cannot be discharged by him with safety, because the sessions of the Court are held now, and have for *three years* been held in "the lofts of an engine house," and because there appears to be no power whatever which can provide for their removal to more wholesome and honorable quarters, the Judge goes on to say:

"Universal suffrage is not the cause of our present misgovernment. The people have a right to vote, and they will exercise it; and any attempt to deprive them of that right will certainly fail. But the people desire wise, and just, and able rulers, and they would gladly vote for such if they had the opportunity."

Nothing can be more true; and it is worth while for us all to consider why it is that this opportunity is never afforded, and under our existing system probably never can be afforded to the people. The answer to this question is not very abstruse. We have pointed it out a hundred times already in these columns. So long as the administration of our municipal affairs is confided to men who secure power and position by the petty arts which prevail over the Ward politician and win the ale-house caucus, rather than by the qualities which earn the esteem and consideration of the whole community, so long the evils which Judge PIERREPONT so fearlessly lays bare will rage upon the body politic. Our remedy lies near our disease. It is not by the abolition of universal suffrage, but by the institution of universal nominations that we are to be saved. It is by closing up the cheap avenues to municipal preferment, and driving the government of our City into the hands of a few conspicuous men, elected on a general ticket which no person can excuse himself for ignoring, and which all persons will be able easily and thoroughly to test, before they give it the sanction of their votes, that we can substitute for the worse than no government of to-day, a substantial, real and responsible government, worthy of our Metropolis and the Republic.

How this is to be done, we need not point out to the few citizens of New-York who care enough about the honor of their City and their own permanent interests, to think upon the matter at all. They will recognize without our help, that enormous apathy of their own order which has suffered our present Charter to work out the chaos it involves. For the rest we can only repeat the words of Judge PIERREPONT:

"If our wise and good, rich, intelligent and honest citizens think these things of no moment, they will let them alone, as they have heretofore done; but they may rely upon it, these things will not let *them* alone."

Our Adopted Citizens on Fusion.

The attempts of the Fusionists to fuse all the Anti-Lincoln forces of our State in the present contest must very forcibly remind the calm observer of the efforts made by an awkward and impatient schoolboy to unravel into a straight line some hopelessly tangled skein of thread with which he seeks to fly his kite. One yard of the thread is only disengaged at a cost of entangling worse than ever the whole remainder of the line; until finally impatience prevails over judgment, and we see the ingenuous youth tearing madly at the skein, and trampling under foot its inextricable mass of fibres. Very similar to this would seem the fate of the Fusionists, who are now attempting to straighten out into line of political ascendency the tangled and jumbled forces opposed to the election of Mr. LINCOLN—the Fusion Presidential kite, meanwhile, lying on on the ground, and with but little prospect of ever rising over the White House chimnies.

The last difficulty which has met the harmonizing efforts of the Anti-Lincoln leaders comes from the positive refusal of our Irish and German adopted fellow-citizens to vote for the ten Native-American names on the Fusion Electoral ticket. They can vote for the seven Breckinridge men, they say, with some approach to clear consciences; but when asked to exercise the right of suffrage in favor of men who would make themselves and those of like origin who come after them, serve twenty-one years in this country before attaining the rights of citizenship—all true Milesian and Teutonic stomachs revolt, and no application of political soothing-draughts can quiet the rebellious instinct.

The Fusion Electoral ticket, as last tinkered, has upon it thirty-five names, of which eighteen represent Douglas Democrats, pledged to sustain the principles and nominees of the Democratic Party. Of these, the muster-roll is as follows:

Heman J. Redfield, Selah B. Strong, Elijah F. Purdy, Elisha P. Strong, Martin Springer, Isaiah Blood, David C. Judson, Charles Goodyear, George C. Clyde, Ambrose S. Higgins, Lucius B. Crocker, Pearson Mundy, John M. Strong, Edwin M. Anderson, Addison Gardiner, John B. Skinner, Jr., William Williams and Stephen D. Caldwell.

For all these that portion of our adopted citizens who still adhere to the Democratic Party profess perfect willingness to vote. But when asked to deposit their ballots for the ten Native Americans on the same ticket, they indignantly refuse, large numbers of them protesting that the support of Mr. LINCOLN would be less obnoxious to their feelings, interests and principles. The ten Fusion Electors thus proscribed are named,—

J. Depeyster Ogden, Daniel B. St. John, William Kent, James Kidd, Hervey H. Ross, John Munn, James M. Pulver, Miles Finch, Charles H. Carroll, and Lorenzo Burrows.

So far is this feeling amongst the Democratic Irish and Germans carried, that already many of their most prominent and trusted leaders are moving actively to set up an Electoral ticket having upon its face the names of the twenty-five Douglas Electors, selected by the Democratic State Convention of last August—the balance of said ticket being filled up with the names of five Irish and five German Electors, in order to prove to the Democratic leaders the strength of that element which "Fusion" altogether overrides and attempts to set at defiance. This movement will be strongly backed, we hear, by nearly all the organized associations of foreign-born voters, and already its orators have been selected who will take the stump for it within the next ten days.

Nor is this the only trouble which the Fusionists will have to encounter in reference to their composite ticket. The original Douglas men of New-York chafe to a degree not reconcilable with party discipline under the necessity which "Fusion" has attempted to impose on them of voting for the seven Breckinridge Electors, named by the Committee of Fifteen and accepted by the Albany Regency—the said seven being named as follows:

John H. Brower, Jacob A. Westervelt, Wm. A. Kobbe, Wm. B. Duncan, Stephen P. Russell, Abraham B. Conger and Greene C. Bronson.

These names represent so many votes in favor of the bitterest enemy Judge DOUGLAS has upon the footstool—in favor of principles which, if they should be accepted as true, would condemn every Douglas man as guilty of treason to the Democratic Party. They cannot vote, all affirm with one voice, in favor of their own condemnation. They will be forced to scratch these seven names from their ticket, and thus the Fusionists are threatened with double desertions from different, but most natural causes.

It has not escaped remark that at the Cooper Institute meeting last Monday night, not an orator on the platform dared to avow himself a Democrat. They were all Union-men, Constitutional-men, Anti-Lincoln-men, Anti-John-Brown-men; but not one trace of Old or New-School Democracy could be discovered amidst all the deluges of tawdry and commonplace verbiage which each speaker discharged forth. It was a meeting of negations without any affirmative principle—a coalition of hostile and explosive elements, which any offensive spark of Democracy would have scattered into tumult, riot and separation. Are the Democracy of New-York content with being thus stripped of their contest? Are they satisfied with being obliged to take part in a struggle wherein the very word Democracy is tabooed and proscribed from utterance in any public speeches or writings? We rather think that the result next November, in this City and State, will prove that they are not.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Charges Against the Captain of the Niagara—The New French Minister—Affairs in Italy—Indian Hostilities, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Dispatches from the U. S. steamer *Niagara* contain charges and complaints against Capt. MCKEAN. A charge of cruelty is made by the Surgeon of the *Niagara*, and a complaint is made of an order excluding certain officers from a portion of the ship's decks. Capt. MCKEAN is the same officer who was reported to the Department for using the Government coal while Governor of the Philadelphia Asylum.

M. MERCIER, the new French Minister, has arrived, and on Monday takes possession of his residence on Georgetown Heights.

Reliable information from Paris indicates that Sardinia will be left to manage her own affairs with Austria, the Emperor having intimated to VICTOR EMANUEL the propriety, if not necessity, of securing treaty arrangements with Austria concerning GARIBALDI'S movements, and without which the Austrian troops would soon be moving towards Italy. The selection made by GARIBALDI of Pro-Dictator during his absence is regarded in Paris as a break with VICTOR EMANUEL, and a triumph of the Ultra-Revolutionists. NAPOLEON will continue to occupy Rome.

A. M. ROBINSON, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the West, reports, under date of the 5th inst., hostilities between the Brule Sioux, under the chiefs "Little Frog" and "Medicine Cup," and the Poncas and Omahas. The Sioux first contented themselves with stealing and cutting off the males of single lodges of the Poncas and Omahas, but lately they surrounded a hunting camp of the Poncas, killed three chiefs and fifteen braves, took several prisoners, and destroyed five thousand dollars' worth of property. They also killed one Omaha, wounded one, and threatened to exterminate the tribe. The latter ask permission of the Government to go on a war party against their enemies, which is refused. Superintendent ROBINSON urges upon the Administration the protection of these tribes according to treaty stipulation, and recommends, as the best means of arresting hostilities, the holding of a council with the Brules and bringing them under treaty stipulations. The cost of such a council would not exceed $800, and might result in saving many lives. There is fear that the Poncas will become so much alarmed that they may stampede from the reserve and scatter among the white settlements, from which they can be removed only by military force.

It is understood that the Foreign Diplomatic corps decline attending the ball in New-York in honor of the Prince of Wales, as several members of each Legation were omitted from the cards of invitation. Who is responsible for this blunder? Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Information from Mexico received to-night shows that the English Government contemplated an entire separation of the diplomatic relations with MIRAMON, if it has not done so already. Another proposition of its mediation for the restoration of peace has been rejected by the Liberal Government. It is stated that the Spanish Minister in Mexico has received the most urgent advice from the authorities in Havana to treat that Government with the greatest respect.

Minister MATA arrived at Vera Cruz after a passage of 33 days from New-York. Señor DEGOLLADO attached to the Legation here, will soon return thither.

Advices from Washington Territory show that the American and British Boundary Commission will probably complete their labors this year, the pending San Juan question having had no effect to obstruct their operations.

New-York State Politics.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Democratic County Convention, to-day, nominated Hon. ERASTUS CORNING for Congress by acclamation, and THOMAS KEARNEY for County Treasurer.

Massachusetts Politics.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Republicans of the Tenth District renominated to-day Mr. DELANO for Congress, and CHAS. FIELD for Presidential elector.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Mr. WELSH, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, has called a meeting at Reading on Friday, the 12th inst., to consider business of great importance.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The steamship *Buenville*, from Havana, has arrived, and is at Quarantine, where she will probably have to remain ten days.

The news from Havana was unimportant.

The City was healthy.

The sugar market was quiet and prices unchanged. The total stock in port was estimated at 143,000 boxes, against 115,000 same time last year. Molasses quoted at 3⅜ reals per keg.

Freights dull. Exchange on London 14½ to 15 per cent. premium; on New-York, 2¾ to 4½ premium.

The Next Steamer of the Galway Line.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

When the *Minnie Schiffer* arrived at her wharf, immediate steps were taken by NASON BROS. & SWANNEY, agents of the Galway Steamship Company in this city, to relieve the wants of the passengers. They were furnished with food and clothes of every description at once. Those bound out of the city were freely furnished with railway tickets to their destination, and those remaining here with boarding-houses and money. Everything that was possible was promptly and cheerfully done by the agents.

In consequence of the loss of the *Connaught*, no steamer will leave this port on the 23d inst. The *Prince Albert* will be the first steamer from New-York from Galway. The splendid new steamer *Leinster* will take the place of the *Connaught* and leave Galway for this port Nov. 20.

Capt. LEITCH, officers and engineers, will leave for England by the *Canada* next Wednesday. The stewards, sailors and firemen will go out by the *Glasgow*, sailing on Saturday next from New-York.

Railroad Convention in Columbus, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

A Railroad Convention was held in Columbus to-day, for the purpose of agreeing upon uniform remunerative rates for Eastern-bound freight. Ten roads were represented. A Committee was appointed, which reported recommending the Western roads to organize for the maintenance of rates and protection of their mutual interest, the management to be vested in a Committee of Eight, four to act each alternate month, and any disagreement to be referred to the whole Committee. The report was adopted. The Time-table Committee meets in Pittsburgh on the 24th inst.

Interment of Gov. Willard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The remains of Gov. WILLARD will be taken to New Albany in the morning for interment by a special train. They will be accompanied by all the Military Companies of the city, Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity, and a large concourse of citizens. Guns will be fired every half hour throughout the day.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

THE AFRICA OFF CAPE RACE.

Capitulation of Ancona to the Sardinian Troops.

DEFEAT OF GARIBALDIANS AT CAPUA.

The Ex-King of Naples at the Head of 50,000 Men.

ULTIMATUM OF THE POPE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Oct. 8,
VIA SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 29th ult., *vid* Queenstown on Sunday, the 30th, passed Cape Race at 10 A. M. of Monday, Oct. 8, and was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press. The *Africa* has 148 passengers.

The *Africa* will be due at New-York on Thursday.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th, and Liverpool on the 29th ult.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th, *en route* to Hamburg.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Boston, *vid* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The steamship *Palestine* had taken fire in the dock, but the flames were extinguished, with slight damage.

FALL OF ANCONA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Ancona capitulated this morning. LAMORICIERE is a prisoner with the whole garrison.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Sardinians are reported to have carried on their siege operations at Ancona, and notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the garrison, they took Fort Dellegrage.

VICTOR EMANUEL would leave for Florence and Bologna on the 29th.

It was asserted that the Pope's ultimatum for France threatens that he will quit Rome at once unless France interferes to stop the progress of the Sardinians.

A majority of the Cardinals are reported to have recommended his departure.

Additional French troops had been ordered, and the French outposts had been placed two miles beyond Rome.

The repulse of the Garibaldians at Capua is fully confirmed. One account says they lost four hundred killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners. Their positions were nevertheless maintained, and the attack renewed in force.

The King's troops are reported to number fifty thousand, and he is determined to show fight.

The Garibaldian Ministry had resigned, on account of the preponderance of BERTAINE. Signor CONFORTI was about to form a new Ministry professing extreme opinions.

It was reported that LAMORICIERE, after his late defeat, returned to Ancona with a considerable number of troops.

The text of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's warning to Sardinia, not to attack Venetia, is published.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse closed flat; Rentes, f.68 45c.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of Aug. 22, and Hong Kong of Aug. 10, had been received, and the American portion is on board the *Africa*.

The news was generally anticipated.

Trade at Calcutta was languid, but private telegrams of Sept. 1 report some improvement.

Teas in Foo-choo-Foo were in brisk demand for America.

The Shanghai silk market was active. Exchange on London, 6s. 7¾d.

Commercial Intelligence.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being firm, with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is generally firm. All qualities of WHEAT have slightly advanced. The weather has been unsettled and not so favorable for the crops. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report FLOUR firm at 28s. 6d.@31s. 6d. WHEAT active and advanced 1d.@2d.; sales of red at 11s.@12s. 6d., and white 12s.@13s. 6d. CORN quiet and steady; sales of mixed and yellow at 35s.@36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 29.

PROVISIONS are steady, but active. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report BEEF dull. Private sales have been made of India Mess at about 90s. PORK steady; good old is quoted at 60s. CHEESE had declined 5d., at which large sales have been made, at 62s. for good and 66s. for very fine. TALLOW quiet, but steady; American is quoted at 53s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES firm, at 27s. 6d. @29s. 6d. for Pots, and 28s.@29s. for Pearls. SUGAR quiet, and quotations barely maintained. RICE dull, with a small demand; prices weak. QUERCITRON BARK—Baltimore is quoted at 7s. 6d. LINSEED advanced 6d.@1s. LINSEED OIL dull, at 30s. 6d. COD OIL, 32s.@34s. 10d. RESIN dull, common dull, at 5s. 1d.@5s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 32s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. report an upward tendency in WHEAT, with an advance of 1s.@2s. ₰ quarter; sales of white at 58s.@62s., and red at 50s.@60. SUGAR steady. IRON—Rails and bar steady. COPPER firm. TALLOW firm at 53s. TEA—Quotations nominal. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 31s. LINSEED OIL—30s. SPERM OIL—There have been forced sales of American at £100.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 93@93¼ for money, and 93¼@93¾ for account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £123,000.

The discount market is slightly more stringent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities is generally unchanged.

LATEST MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday Afternoon, Sept. 30.

COTTON—The sales yesterday amounted to 16,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm and active at full prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat closed with an upward tendency, at an advance, in some cases, of fully 1d. Corn closed quiet.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols close at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93¾ for account.

Arrival of the Etna.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The *Etna*, from Liverpool 29th ult., arrived Tuesday at 10 A. M., and sailed for Boston at 2½ P. M. today.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH AT THE UNION COURSE.

A very exciting trot took place yesterday for $1,000, to test the speed of four horses belonging to gentlemen of this City, which have been considered pretty fast roadsters.

The time made was not far off that of *Flora* and *Patchen's* late trot at the State Fair at Elmira. D. PFIZER drove b. g. *Tycoon*; S. MCLAUGHLIN drove b. g. *Bony Young*; HORACE F. JONES drove b. g. *Mystery*; HIRAM WOODRUFF drove b. m. *Belle Brandon*.

FIRST HEAT.—MCLAUGHLIN led at the start, but was lapped at the turn by HIRAM. At the quarter pole JONES had passed MAC and lapped HIRAM. At the half mile JONES took a clear lead of a couple of lengths—the others running abreast of each other; and in this position they passed the score—*Mystery* winning in 2 min. 39¾ sec.

SECOND HEAT.—PFIZER led JONES by a length at the first turn, the latter lapping at the quarter pole, and leading by a length at the half mile, with HIRAM three or four lengths behind, and MAC curveting still further in the rear. JONES swung into the straight run, with HIRAM close up and PFIZER not far off. In coming down the last stretch HIRAM broke, but caught again, and soon passed JONES by a head, the latter breaking at the distance stand; and notwithstanding his efforts to get the lead, HIRAM won by half a length in 2 min. 39½ sec.

THIRD HEAT.—The struggle seemed now between HIRAM and JONES, both going to the quarter side and side, where HIRAM got up and led to the upper turn, where JONES lapped him and led by half a length. By a splendid burst on the straight run, HIRAM took a lead of half a length at the gate, JONES breaking inside the distance stand, and whipping and running for the lead, and at the same time hallooing to cause HIRAM's horse to break before crossing the score, but without effect, as he won by half a length in 2 min. 42¼ sec.

FOURTH HEAT.—HIRAM led and increased his distance from the start, winning with *Belle Brandon*, by some sixteen lengths, in 2 min. 41¼ sec. *Tycoon* and *Mystery* even; *Bony Young* distanced.

RECAPITULATION.

Belle Brandon	2	1	1	1
Mystery	1	2	2	2
Tycoon	3	3	3	3
Bony Young	4	4	4	dis.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESTITUTION AND SUICIDE—A SAD CASE.—On Tuesday evening Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the circumstances in connection with the decease of MATILDA MARX, a German woman 26 years of age, residing at No. 566 Fourth-street, who intentionally poisoned herself by swallowing a mixture for the destruction of vermin, composed of arsenic and acetate of copper. It was shown by the testimony that deceased about eight months since was married to a young man who followed the trade of a butcher. Several weeks ago her husband was taken sick, and his illness continued until both himself and wife were reduced almost to starvation. The prospect of the invalid's recovery not appearing promising, and the poor woman having utterly failed to procure work, finally became so disheartened that she determined to make away with herself. Accordingly she called at a painter's in Fourth-street, near whose shop she lived, and procured the poison which she took. Returning home she went to her husband's bedside and informed him of what she had done and the motive which had prompted her action. As soon as possible he made the matter known to the other occupants of the house and a physician was summoned. He arrived too late, however, to be of service, and the miserable woman died. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered.

DEATH OF A DRUNKARD FROM VIOLENCE.—A few days since HENRY DUGAN, a young Irishman, was sent to Blackwell's Island on a charge of drunkenness. On his way thither he became insensible, and instead of placing him in the Workhouse, as originally intended, he was sent to the Hospital. Medical attention, however, failed to restore him to consciousness, and after lingering twenty-four hours he expired. Yesterday Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body and a *post-mortem* examination resulted in demonstrating that death had resulted from a fractured skull, although the stomach and other organs of the deceased exhibited the effects of his dissolute habits. How the injury to his head was received did not transpire, but the probability is that it resulted from a fall.

SHOCKING CASUALTIES.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of SAMUEL DERBYSHIRE, a native of England 25 years of age, who died in consequence of injuries received by his arm coming in contact with a circular saw. He was employed as engineer in the wood and coal yard corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, and in adjusting the machinery he met with the accident.... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of WILLIAM ROBBINS, a child three years of age, who accidentally fell into a tub of hot water on the 25th ult., at the residence of his parents, No. 122 Seventh-street, and was so terribly scalded that he died on Tuesday from the effects of the injuries.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The weekly report made to the Board, yesterday, shows that 2,297 emigrants have arrived during the week; total, 83,196; $5,540 24 was received for commutation; current expenses $2,227 49, and balance in bank, $6,005 48.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.—A large meeting of the supporters of the Union ticket was held in City Hall-square last evening. The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock by JAMES SHARKEY, when Alderman KALBFLEISCH was elected Chairman, and the usual quantity of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were selected. GILBERT DEAN, Esq., was the first speaker. He commenced by saying these were times that tried men's souls. Pennsylvania, the keystone of the arch, is shaken—Ohio and Indiana have gone for the Republican candidates. But we in New-York say to each other that this is the battle-field, and we will signify our devotion to the Union by rolling up an unprecedented majority for the Union ticket. The burthen of his concluding remarks was to show that the Republicans were not capable of, and were too corrupt to govern a State or the country. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was the next speaker. Mr. COCHRANE said the differences in the State of New-York had been healed, and the Democracy would march in the old step to victory, though Pennsylvania was shaky and Indiana had proved recreant to her trust. He referred to the Douglas nominations for Sheriff and Congress, and closed by declaring that the people of the South were now united as they never were before, and that New-York was certain to defeat Mr. LINCOLN. Senator SPINOLA at this point arrived on the ground at the head of a band of Hickory Boys. He was called for and took the stand, and made a lengthy speech to show that the real contest was whether the white or black man should rule this country. Shortly after the close of this speech the meeting adjourned.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Republicans of Kings County are quite elated with the news from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The Wigwam on Fulton-street was open last evening and illuminated. Transparencies bearing the supposed Republican majorities in the several States named were exhibited. The Wigwam was crowded, and several impromptu speeches were made, and great enthusiasm prevailed. At 5 o'clock last evening, the Ashland Light Artillery fired 100 guns on Fort Greene, in honor of the recent victories.

ANOTHER MURDER.—WILLIAM HALL was arrested last evening by Officer MALLOY, of the Second Precinct Police, on a charge of killing his wife. The accused resides at No. 29 Gold-street, and it is alleged that yesterday morning while both were intoxicated, he beat his wife so severely that she died of her injuries last evening. Coroner HORTON will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other recent improvements.
"Every lady should be the owner of a Sewing Machine—such a machine as will enable her to earn a livelihood by sewing for others, should she be so circumstanced as to require it. It is notoriously true that there are machines in the market that are made to answer a tolerable purpose for some kinds of family sewing, but will not sew acceptably for tailors and other manufacturers of sewed goods, who wisely insist on having lock-stitch seams on BOTH SIDES. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine deservedly ranks highest in public estimation, not only for family sewing, but for all the purposes to which a Sewing Machine can be applied. Our advice, then, is, purchase a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and no other."—*Leader.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1829.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Embroidered Shirts,
WHITE AND DRESS TIES, JOUVIN'S KIDS FOR THE PRINCE'S BALL.
MOODY'S Shirt Emporium, No. 283 Broadway.

Burnside Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Perfectly free from Fusil Oil and all vile adulterations.
C. & R. N. WHITE, Sole Agents,
No. 54 Cedar-st.

Sixteen Windows to Let,
TO SEE THE PRINCE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY. INQUIRE AT THE DOOR,
FROM 7 TO 12 A. M.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, will introduce the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPH MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
In addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

La Reine des Antilles.
A fresh invoice of 500 baskets of this excellent champagne at moderate cost.
Also, PREMIUM CABINET.
For sale by
B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK, & CO.,
Corner Broadway and White sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

CUMMING—HUBBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr. Peck, of Iowa, JOSEPH B. CUMMING, of Augusta, Ga., to KATHARINE J., daughter of H. W. Hubbell, of this City.

MURRAY—WELLS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. George S. Hare, Mr. JAMES MURRAY to Miss HATTIE A., eldest daughter of Helmus M. Wells, Esq., all of this City.

WRIGHT—MASON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Mr. Tucker, EDWARD H. WRIGHT, of Newark, N. J., to DORA, daughter of the late Stevens T. Mason, of Michigan.

BARRE—WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, of the Church of the Ascension, JAMES H. BARRE to Miss MARY E. WOODRUFF, daughter of the late James E. Woodruff, all of this City.

ATWOOD—SLEEPER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, at the Church of All Souls, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, WILLIAM ATWOOD, of Portland, Me., to Mrs. JULIA A. SLEEPER, of New-York.

BRADSTREET—SCUDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. R. Hagany, JOHN M. BRADSTREET, of New-York, to CATHERINE H. SCUDDER, daughter of Ira Perego, Sr., Esq.

WALBRIDGE—PARSONS.—At Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 10 at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. De Witt, WM. H. WALBRIDGE, of New-York City, to CHYLENE, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sally Parsons.

MUMFORD—COOK.—At Palatine Bridge, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., GEORGE C. M. MUMFORD, of New-York, to Miss LIZZIE, youngest daughter of B. Cook, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

WATERHOUSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Col. John H. and Elizabeth Ann Waterhouse, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, as also the friends of Jacob Aims, Esq., and her uncles Wm. F. and Ernest F. Aims, and John C. Chamberlain, on Friday, 12th inst., at her father's residence, No. 432 4th-st. Her remains will be taken to the second avenue Cemetery.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, WILLIAM G., son of George W. and Ann Maria Tucker, in the 2d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 West 30th-st.

THOMSON.—Tuesday, Oct. 9, ELLA C., youngest daughter of George and Amelia Thomson, aged 4 years 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 7 Wall-st., on Sunday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock.

BENSEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, OSCAR WARNER, youngest son of Brownlee and Mary M. Bensel, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The funeral will take place this day, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 9 West 24th st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, MARIA SMITH, wife of Noah Smith, aged 78 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Rev. N. E. Smith, and sons-in-laws, Rev. M. T. Adam and Wm. F. Webb, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 West 27th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ANTHONY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, GEORGE WILLIAM, son of George and Amanda Anthony, aged 8 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles De Klyn, No. 11 Gay-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—At Manhattanville, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, ANNA REBECCA ROBERTS, youngest child of Eliza and George A. Roberts, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of its parents, in Laurens-st., Manhattanville, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOUNTAIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, HERMAN FOUNTAIN, late of Clifton, Staten Island, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HUNT.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH M., wife of William Hunt, in the 37th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Smith,) Harrison-st., corner of Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ELMER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 10 APOLLOS M. ELMER, in the 52d year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

BOVEE.—Near Little Falls, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at the Summer-house of the family, ROSSIE LOCKWOOD BOVEE, son of C. N. and Mary M. Bovee, aged 11 months and 15 days.

A sad and sweet story, soon concluded.

VAN RIPER.—At Red Mills, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, CATHARINE, wife of Cornelius J. Van Riper, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place at Red Mills, N. J., this day (Thursday) at 12 M.

☞ The members of Diamond Lodge, No. 140, I. O of O. F., are notified to attend, at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday, at 12½ o'clock, to join in paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother ALEXANDER J. MACKAY. The Fraternity in general are invited to attend. CHAS. C. CURTIS, N. G.
RICHARD T. WELSH, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 483, *Oct.* 10, 1860.
17, 5, 57, 1, 70, 76, 50, 40, 18, 8, 6, 73, 75.
Class No. 484, *Oct.* 10, 1860.
4, 13, 26, 34, 63, 2, 45, 35, 75, 38, 39, 61, 5, 17.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 10, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")
The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also
W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.
We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes to which we invite the attention of the public.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

15 SECOND-HAND 30 HOWE'S
HERRING'S SAFES, STANDARD SCALES,
including the celebrated been used in taking 9 First Ball, Black & Co.'s Safe, class Premiums during the made by Herring, believed past three months. For sale to be the largest in the coun- at a discount. These Scales try. Also, new styles and have five Patents, work on patterns of Lillie's I lining- balls, and are warranted in Ro and House Safe, well *every particular* or shall be worth an examination. taken away.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway,
(First block below Astor House, New-York.)

DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS, &c. &c.,
In plain white or richly-decorated
FRENCH CHINA,
For sale in great variety.
Also, Sets painted to order, with coats of arms, crests or initials. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

DO NOT DYE YOUR HAIR.—MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE will restore gray hair and whiskers to their original color without dyeing. Dyes injure the hair, but this admirable preparation causes it to become soft and glossy, and to assume a dark, rich color. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

$40. PARKER-SEWING-MACHINE. $40
FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-THREAD.
Rapid and noiseless, under patent of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted.
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The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.
R. W. BENEDICT, No. 228 Water-st., corner Beekman.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PRINCE OF WALES BALL.—Diamond Necklaces, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., for sale by BISHOP & REIN, 5th-av. Hotel. VICTOR BISHOP, of No. 23 Maiden-lane.
PHILIPPE REIN.

SILVER-PLATED WAITERS.—JUST RECEIVED German Silver and White Metal waiters, of all sizes, richly plated and chased, at reduced prices, well worth the attention of purchasers. For sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.
Retail prices current of the season
at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos.
66
and Fulton-st.
68
OVERCOATS.

Black and fancy Cloth	$5 to $15
Black and fancy Beaver	8 to 20
Black and fancy Pilot	6 to 15
Cassimere, Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½ to —

COATS.

Good black cloth Frocks	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth Frocks	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frocks	15 to 20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½ to 15

PANTS.

Black, Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	$2½ to 6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2 to 6
Extra Fancy and Black	— to 7

VESTS.

All the new styles of Velvet	$2 to 6
Silks and Satins	1½ to 5
Cloth and Cassimere	1 to 3

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Complete Black Cloth Suits	10 to 30
Cassimere Suits to match	$8, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20.

Furnishing Goods of every description, retailed at wholesale prices.
66
EVANS, and Fulton-st,
68
Sign of the Red, White and Blue.

FIRST PREMIUM at New-York State Fair, Elmira,
FIRST PREMIUM at National Fair, St. Louis,
FIRST PREMIUM at New-Jersey State Fair, Elizabeth,
FIRST PREMIUM at numerous County Fairs,
Taken this Fall by
WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.
The reporter of the *Tribune* says of it: "Of pumps for farm use, I still look upon WEST'S PUMP, of the ordinary size, as the best that I am acquainted with, it being all iron, not liable to get out of repair, and easily repaired if it does, and not liable to freeze up in Winter. It operates easily, both as a suction and force-pump."
The *Daily News* reporter says: "I will not neglect to notice an invention which struck me as supplying a long-felt need 'around the house.' We have had force-pumps in plenty before now, but none to equal WEST'S Improved Double-Acting, Anti-Freezing, Lifting and Forcing Pump, sold by J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, New-York. This pump is wonderfully simple and powerful, and will work with equal beauty in deep wells or shallow waters, throwing a stream to a great distance. It is shown here by Mr. Wells, a scientific gentleman, who sells and erects the celebrated Otis Lightning Rods."
We also make large sizes of these pumps, adapted for every place where liquids are to be raised, and we can furnish testimony to convince any inquirer that they are the BEST and CHEAPEST in use.
PIPE and HOSE of all kinds on hand.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

Do you wish to be interested and entertained?

The NEW-YORK LEDGER, now ready, contains the

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It is entitled "THE MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE."

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The NEW PRINCE OF WALES BREASTPIN, containing a correct MELAINOTYPE LIKENESS of the Prince, set in beautiful mounting, suitable for a lady or gentleman. Price, 50 cents; sent post-paid.
Also, a beautiful medal, containing a Likeness of the Prince of Wales in one side, and Prince Albert and Queen Victoria in the other. Price, 25 cents; sent post-paid.
Address J. G. WELLS, Manufacturer, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st, New-York.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
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GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES
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AT VERY LOW PRICES,
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between Washington-place and 4th-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
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GAS FIXTURES,
The attention of buyers of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
For Gas, is solicited to our unrivaled assortment.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

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I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

A NUT TO CRACK.
FOR CHEAP ARCHITECTS
AND
CHURCH BUILDING COMMITTEES.
Fall of St. Thomas' Church, Bristol, R. I., in the ARCHITECT'S AND MECHANIC'S JOURNAL of this month. Ready on Friday. Price 6 cents. To be had from ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or from the Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 30 North William-st., New York.

Ready This Morning,
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
FOR THIS WEEK. 3 CENTS.
The HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (No. 4) for this week will be found to be the best number yet published.
For sale by all news agents and periodical dealers.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE
NEW BELL CHARM?
A perfect gem—a perfect Bell. Decidedly the prettiest production of the CAMPAIGN. Sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents. Thirty-four varieties of Campaign Pins, Charms and Medals, selling at greatly reduced rates. Address J. G. WELLS, Manufacturer,
Corner Park Row and Beekman-st., N. Y.

OFFICE HARLEM AND S. D. NAV. CO.
HARLEM RIVER.—AS HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales and suite will view the Harlem river and High Bridge on Friday, Oct. 12, inst., between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., the regular advertised running time of this Company will be changed for that day. Between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. our boats will only run up as far as High Bridge, which arrangement will afford a very frequent communication between High Bridge and Harlem. L. G. MORRIS, President.

THE INDEPENDENT, FOR THIS WEEK,
Is out this morning.
Contains, as the first and best thing, the News from Pennsylvania; after which, in due order, the following attractive table of contents:
"GARIBALDI,"
A New and Original Poem,
BY
MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING,
beginning
"He bent his head upon his breast,
Wherein his lion heart lay sick."
"THE LESLIES,"
A pleasant article of personal reminiscences, having particular reference to the late artist, Charles Robert Leslie,
BY
BAYARD TAYLOR.
The first of a series of articles by the distinguished American Artist recently returned from London,
WILLIAM PAGE,
ON
"THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS OF PAINTING."
The first paper of Mr. Page's series is on
"RAPHAEL AND THE PRE-RAPHAELITES."
These articles will embody the Artist's ripest views on Art.
"PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND INDIANA,"
By
HORACE GREELEY,
the purport of which can be guessed by the title.
A Sermon
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
From the text, *The Field is the World.* This is the Sunday evening discourse in which Mr. Beecher made allusion to the Prince of Wales.
"PILATE AND HIS WASH-BASIN,"
A very pointed article, by
REV. ROBERT M. HATFIELD,
Of the Methodist Church.
A sketch entitled
"AN INCIDENT,"
Told in the pleasant style of
GRACE GREENWOOD,
A new and beautiful poem,
"PRINCE AND PEOPLE,"
By
EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.
"PRAYERLESS PRAYERS,"
An instructive paper by
REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.
A continuation of
"THE LOST ONE FOUND,"
BY
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
An admirable letter from across the sea, entitled,
"RANDOM NOTES FROM GENEVA,"
BY
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.
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ALWAYS SOMETHING NE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMbermaid can be had at Mrs. SHANK'S Serving Repository, No. 23 East 13th st. Also, a child's nurse at the above place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most highly recommended girl, with excellent City reference, three years in one family, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent; wages, $7. Also, a seamstress; cuts, fits and finishes in style; wages, $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 227 in the washing. Good reference. Apply at No. 227 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; she is willing and obliging. Inquire at No. 185 East 12th-st Can be seen for one days. Has good City reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for one day at No. 180 Duane-st., rear of the M. E. Church.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANted, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as first-class waitress, by a young woman with good references. Apply at No. 91 East 11th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 200 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing or take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 38 East 16th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Please call at No. 133 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing, by a young woman, with best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 85 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 119½ 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands her business; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant English girl, a situation in the above capacity, or as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Call at No. 406 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young German woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; speaks the English and French well; City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of references can be given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West 30th-st., second door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress in a private family; has good City reference; call for two days at No. 176 West 32d-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 382 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, a situation in a small private family, by a young woman who can give good recommendations; would assist in taking care of children. Apply at No. 8 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by an industrious young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and help with fine washing if required. Can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 East 14th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress in a private family; one who has been some years in that capacity can be had. Good City reference. Call at No. 444 Grand-st., near Ridge-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS A first-class cook, by one who understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also understands all kinds of soups, game and jelly; is a good baker of all kinds of bread; the best of City reference from her employers. Apply at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED by an experienced person, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of reference from her present employer, where she has lived nearly two years, and where she can be seen, for two days—at No. 51 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A competent, trustworthy, economising young woman as cook; would assist in the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has best of City reference from a first-class City family. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good cook; excellent baker; understands pastry and preserves; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 185 7th-st., between Avs. B and C.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable washer and ironer; has good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 331 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; four years' City reference. Apply at No. 554 2d-av., near 34th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook in a private family in the City by a neat, tidy, competent girl, with good City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 14 Gramercy-park, East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family by a woman who understands her business; has the City and country references. Call for two days at No. 5 2d-st., between 2d-av. and Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a young woman, with good references from her last place. Apply at No. 74 University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl, as good plain cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 119 22d-st., top floor, between 2d and 3d avs. Can give the best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, understands herj business perfectly; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference; also a good laundress. Call at No. 182 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 9.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as first-rate cook; an excellent baker; understands all kinds of deserts and jellies; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No. 1 Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family, by a young woman, with the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be produced. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., Room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable girls, sisters, wants situations; one as good plain cook, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Good City reference. Call at No. 182 29th-st., between 1st and 2d-av., room No. 9.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young girls, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters wish situations; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or laundress, by a Protestant woman who understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-rate laundress; and will give the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 176 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AN excellent plain cook and laundress, desires a situation. Apply for a few days at her old place, No. 53 West 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; or as laundress, and to do fine washing and ironing in style; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTable young women want situations; one is an excellent cook, and understands her business; the other is an excellent laundress, understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; they can both be well recommended. Call at 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—SITUATIONS WANTed by two sisters, one as first-class cook, the other as an excellent waitress; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; has seven years' City reference; can be seen at No. 106 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, respectable and competent young woman, with a reference of two years from her last place, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good bread-baker; willing and obliging; could go as chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a good, industrious woman in a private family, to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 447 4th-st., near 2d-av., rear house. Has good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 426 6th-av., near 26th st., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman as cook and do the washing and ironing of a small family; can give the best of City reference. Call, at her present place, No. 171 East 18th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes an engagement as housekeeper; understands the business of a household; has no objection to the country; is an excellent pastry cook and carver. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AN AMERICAN lady wishes the superintendence of a bachelor's or widower's house, feeling herself competent to undertake the task and make home what it should be, happy; or would oversee the house of an invalid lady, or take a furnished house and board the occupants with the privilege of taking a few boarders; anything in the line of respectability. A letter directed to ELIZA M. H. BIRMINGHAM (Station D, 8th-st.,) will be promptly attended to.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A GIRL 16 years old, a situation to do light housework; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object, but wants a good home; has lived in her last place for two years. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or general housework: is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 471 2d-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, to do the housework of a small genteel family; good reference. Can be seen at No. 8 Desbrosses-st, near Canal, in the front basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged at No. 153 West 29th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a Protestant young girl, as lady's maid and seamstress, and all its branches; understands dressmaking arranges hair in the neatest style, operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. References satisfactory. Call at No. 305 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing, cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; or would go as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192 East 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for the last three years, and is now leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Union-square.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS wants a situation. Best of reference given. Inquire of TITUS, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 329 4th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., for 2 days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl a situation as laundress or chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing; good City references from last place, where she lived two years and a half. Can be seen at No. 5 Minetta-st., three doors from Bleecker, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, as laundress or chambermaid, a situation in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 198 East 14th-st., third floor.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls; one as plain seamstress, the other as fine washing and chamberwork; both are well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 57 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 14 years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced infant's nurse, and seamstress; has had the care of one from its birth. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 42 6th-av. in the fancy store, near 4th-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; is competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 144 East 18th-st. Has good City reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress, or would travel with a lady; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 156 East 11th-st., near Avenue A.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a very respectable young woman, as nurse and chambermaid, and is a competent waitress; thoroughly understands her business; very best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable girls: one to take care of children and do sewing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference given. Call at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by two young women—one as nurse and seamstress, or would have no objection to chamberwork, is a Protestant; the other as waitress; has no objection to go in the country, if they get in the same family; the best City reference. Call at No. 42 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NEAT, tidy girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to wait on a lady; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 185 East 12th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 18 Ludlow-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 80 Horatio-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 59 East 17th-st.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, a situation as nurse, seamstress, &c.—WANTED, by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands dress-making; has no objection to light chamberwork; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 7th-av., entrance on 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; would have no objection to mind children or do chamberwork, and will have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; would take the care of one child, or wait on a lady going South for the Winter; has the best of City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes to find a situation as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidering, and boys' clothing; has no objection to assist with children, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; is a good shirt-maker; can cut and fit children's clothes; can also do good embroidery; no objection to light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 Hammond-st., in the bakery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress; one that can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a first-rate shirt maker; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 269 West 31st-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young girl, as plain seamstress dressmaking; no objection to taking care of a grown up child or going South with a lady; has the best City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen all the week, if not engaged, at No. 91 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by three young women, situations; one as seamstress and nurse; one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; and one as waitress and to do fine washing; the best of references given. Address M. B. COTTAGE, No. 11 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, for three days. None but private families need apply.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; is a neat, quick sewer, and can give the best of City reference. Call until engaged at No. 224 Madison-av., near 30th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress, by a young woman with six years' reference; can cut and do all kinds of family sewing; willing to do light chamberwork; can do clear starching, &c. Apply at No. 205 East 20th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A PROTestant person wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse, and assist in chamberwork. Inquire, for two days, in the dye-store No. 181½ Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business, or would wait on an old lady and do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store, between 16th and 17th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as professed waitress; understands her business perfectly; has best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation in a private family as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st., two doors from 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 5th-av., two doors from 29th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 7th-av., one door from 16th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chamberwork and fine washing and sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman to do waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION AS WET nurse wanted by a healthy young woman. Apply at No. 175 Lexington-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 6th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, HAVING A sewing-machine, wishes to get the work of a few private families; is fully capable of making boys' suits, vests, neat button-holes; also, quilting and tucking; can sew neatly by hand, if preferred; can refer to first-class families in the City. Call on second floor of No. 119 9th-av., or a note addressed SEWING MACHINE, will be attended to.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—The only place where good, reliable colored help can be procured. Apply to TITUS, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Amity and Bleecker-st. A good supply of male servants on hand.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young man, 20 years old, a situation as book-keeper, clerk or salesman; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping, and several years' experience in business. Salary no object; can give the highest testimonials as to character, and security to any amount required. Address J. M. G., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR COPYIST.—A YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, of a good English education, desires to obtain a situation in a lawyer's office as clerk or copyist, or in any capacity where his services would be required; can furnish good City reference. Address J. O. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in the city or country, by a Scotchman, recently arrived; is single and has lived in one of the first families in Scotland for the last 12 years as coachman; is 26 years old, Protestant, and of genteel address; is single and understands horses well; has a good reference from his last employer. Address A. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 196.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; is a good, steady, careful driver; is sober, honest and industrious, and has no objection to City or country, and is willing to work; has good reference from his last employer. Address P. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a good and a careful driver, understands the care of fast horses if required; the best of city reference given. Address J. M. C., Box No. 213, *Times* Office, or Bradley's stables, 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address D. D., No. 198 Greene-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man; has had long experience in this City; has lived in some of the first families in this City; can give the best City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City for the last fourteen years. Call on P. F., No. 131 East 25th-st., in the store, two doors from 2d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thoroughly experienced coachman, who can be seen at the office of his last employer, No. 31 Chambers-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an American man who thoroughly understands his business. Inquire by note of H. M., or otherwise at No. 139 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED BY A SINGLE young Protestant man, a situation as coachman; he understands the proper care and management of horses; is a steady, careful driver; has the best of City references. Address for two days W. A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation in a private family as coachman and gardener; can milk, and understands the care of a furnace; the advertiser is a Protestant, 28 years old, able to take charge of any gentleman's place, a careful driver, and decent appearance; has lived in his last place over 5 years; City reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant man that fully understands the care and management of horses and carriages in every respect; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of the best families in this City; can refer to my last employer. Can be seen at No. 156 East 24th-st., for two days; or a note addressed to E. B., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant young man; has good City recommendations for grooming and driver, honest and obliging, and willing to work. Can be seen at Mr. James Disney's saddlery store, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st., or a note addressed to D. R., as above, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable single young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful and obliging to his employer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good references. Address, for two days, P. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable colored man, a situation; he is a thorough coachman and groom, a steady driver, and also a good waiter; is willing to work and make himself useful; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young married man without incumbrance, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands his business in all its different branches; also, the management of hot and cold graperies and the laying out of new grounds in the best of style, or would be willing to take charge of a gentleman's place throughout the Winter; has got the best of reference from his late employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his late employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED—A situation as farmer and gardener, by a respectable Scotchman; married, no incumbrance; has had many years' experience in farming in all its various branches. His wife is a good cook and dairy woman, and competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. The best of reference. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for 2 days, to L. G.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober and trustworthy man, who understands his business in all its various branches; also understands the care and management of cattle; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. W., No. 210 Chatham-square, entrance in Doyer-st.

AS GROCER'S CLERK.—TO GROCERS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a young man as clerk, who has had a lengthened experience at the above; can keep books by double or single entry; has no objection to leave the City; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address P. P. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City references. Address A. M., at Corwin's grocery-store, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 Broadway, or No. 38 West 13th-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A likely colored man, lately arrived from Havana, as waiter in a private family. Call at No. 149 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS of accompanying some gentleman or party to Cuba or any of the West India Islands or Spanish Main for the Winter. He would make himself generally useful; he understands traveling, having been up the Mediterranean, and over part of Europe; he speaks a little Spanish, sketches with precision and tolerable ease, and has had considerable practice in collecting and preserving specimens of natural history. Can give the best of City or country references. Salary no object. Address JUNIUS, Box No. 147 Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a young Englishman and his wife in a private family, the man as waiter and his wife as chambermaid or assist in any part of the house; have lived in first-class families, and have the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, from 11 to 4 o'clock, at No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

AS WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young man as wrapper-writer in a publication-office; has been in the above capacity for four years, or as light porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods house; best City reference given. Address C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, OF GERman parents, 14 years old, wishes to be placed as apprentice in a drug-store; he speaks and writes German and English. Address No. 170 6th-st., third floor, back room.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution, as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,

Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children. NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway. BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall. The classes for 1860-61, will begin on MONDAY, OCT. 15,

and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September, in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 3 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.

The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.

Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in the course of 100 lessons. A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square, Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

$120 PER YEAR. | COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2. R. C. KLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.

Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 762 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY accustomed to tuition in the best seminaries in New-England and this City, is now pleasantly and favorably situated a short distance from the City, for taking the entire charge of a small class of young ladies. Such parents desiring to travel, and wishing their daughters under the best care at home, attention to this opportunity is particularly invited. Address M. E. A. J., Broadway Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 17. Pupils will be prepared for any

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU.
THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 5th-av., corner of 18th-st.

The premises will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst. and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 22d inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble groups of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, 19th inst., the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

J. SABIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.
The sale of the late
WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY
Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

H. M. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, in the large gallery of the Irving Buildings, 694 and 696 Broadway, next door south of the Metropolitan Hotel—Superb sale of Japanese Goods to the trade and others, over 259 packages, the entire importation of Messrs Wetmore, Cryder & Co. These beautiful goods were selected by two of the partners in the above house at Miaco, where the finest wares are made, and in other cities in Japan, most of which exceed in elegance anything ever imported into this country, consisting of cabinets, magnificent specimens of art; most of these goods are inlaid with pure gold; also, pure silver-mounted, plated, bronze, &c., inlaid work; must be seen to be appreciated. Chow-chow boxes, these contain full sets of trays, plates, &c., such as are used by the Japanese Princes; they are exceedingly elaborate and curious, and made to represent houses, junks, &c. Hdkf. and glove boxes are of the richest old lacquer, and very highly ornamented; it is the ware most sought after and highly prised. Smoking and segar boxes, these are very rich, the receptacles for fire being solid silver; they are now much used in China. Musical straws, they are very curious, the straws are put in a glass of water, when they expand into a variety of fanciful shapes. Porcelain ware, a large and beautiful assortment; the wares painted in blue and gold surpass any other of this imported, together with a great variety of other articles not enumerated, many of which have never before been seen in this country. Now on exhibition.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, NOV. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th st. and 4th-av., the collection of Paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the Engravings, belonging to the late Charles M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, namely, Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Preziosi, Robbe, De Block, Eechout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Castilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery, (excepting family portraits,) as left by him at his decease. The Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 2 East 25th-st., corner Madison-av., until Friday, Oct. 12, only, by permit obtained from the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway; or from C. M. Leupp & Co., No. 20 Ferry-st. It will also be open to public exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design from Saturday, Nov. 3, till the day of sale, during the same hours, remaining open on the 12th inst. until 10 o'clock P. M. Catalogues may be had at the Auctioneers' office No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William sts., in Newark, N. J., belonging to the estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased. The lot is 55 feet 8 inches wide in front on Broad-st., continuing of that width 100 feet, when it has a width of 75 feet 8 inches for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches, and is 25 feet wide for the remaining depth of 12 feet 2 inches. It is 187 feet 10 inches deep on William-st., and 200 feet deep on the north side, communicating with an alley in the rear, on which it is bounded 25 feet. The hotel is a large, substantially built four-story brick building, having a basement and under-cellar. It occupies the whole front of the lot, and extends about 140 feet on William-st. The property will be set up at $20,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and twenty-three per cent. on the 15th day of November next. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, from 15th November, 1860, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For further information, the subscriber may be addressed, care of William R. Nevins, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., New-York. D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 72 VALUABLE lots on 12th-av., 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 82d and 83d sts.,
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 12th-av., 8 lots, e. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 12th-av., 4 lots on northeast corner of 81st-st.
On 77th-st., 12 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
On 78th-st., 12 lots, s. s., 100 ft. east of 12 h-av.
On 80th-st., 8 lots, n. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 81st-st., 12 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 82d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 83d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
WITH SEWERAGE, WATER FRONTS.

This property adjoins the tract lately sold by us at auction, and offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. Terms liberal and SALE POSITIVE to the highest bidders.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c., comprising in part, 80 gross Eyre, Ward & Co.'s sheaf work table cutlery; also pocket knives in cards and in dozens; also 150 doz. coal hods, 50 double barrel guns, 110 cases cut tacks, together with 8 sewing machines, Grover & Baker's patent, and made by the Florence Sewing Machine Company, being double speed and combining all the recent improvements. Terms four months' credit.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12, AT 10 ½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st. Regular Weekly Sale—2 handsome rosewood pianos, 2 large French plate pier glasses, damask and lace curtains and fixtures, sofas, chairs, centre and extension tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bedding, crockery, glass-ware, cutlery, stoves, carpets, oil-cloths, Lester's sewing-machines, &c.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BRICK BUILDING ON 10 lots Nos. 245 and 247 William-st., near Duane, (taken by the extension of Chambers-st., and occupied by Ward School No. 1,) will be sold on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash. The purchaser will be required to remove the same within twenty days from the day of sale.
GILBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 9, 1860.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofas, beds, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, blankets, kitchenware, &c.
FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—The paintings, &c., of the late Charles M. Leupp are now on exhibition at No. 2 East 25th-st., and can be seen by a permit from the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction. On THURSDAY, October 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS, & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., a fine assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31-law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
je14-law6mTh MARIA F. HOPKINS, Administratrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between LOUIS PLANER and JOSEPH ANGER, manufacturers of sewing machines, under the firm of PLANER & ANGER, No. 84 Bowery, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by LOUIS PLANER, and liquidation made by said Louis Planer. LOUIS PLANER.
SEPT 18, 1860. JOSEPH ANGER.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN OF PREpossessing appearance, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. Address R. B. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

SPORTING.

GRAND REGATTA.—AT NEWTOWN CREEK, Green Point, L. I., will take place from the American Flag House on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.—GAS CONSUMERS SHOULD AT ONCE order their Wet Meters filled with GENGEMBIE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING GAS-METER FLUID before the cold weather sets in. Meters filled to order in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City; costs less than alcohol, and warranted not to freeze or evaporate. Gas-fitters supplied by the gallon. Sole proprietor's office No. 592 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to invest will call either at the office of the Company or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Bloodgood, No. 22 William-st., New-York. Subscriptions will be received till the 19th inst., and no longer.
WM. P. LIBBY, President.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

LAND WARRANTS, BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive proferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.
M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. HAMILTON } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the 7 Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1859, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF NEW-BOWERY.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) per cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York or Brooklyn property. Lots for sale or exchange. Farms for sale. F. McCRAKEN, note and general broker, No. 46 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank Note Reporter*.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

$5. SPECIAL NOTICE. $5.

The ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 184 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities, they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled
ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.

Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our Beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt attention.

The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied at wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular. Address
GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary,
No. 184 Chatham-st., N. Y.

P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST-CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 602 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine. Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar.

GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY, imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT,
Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co.. No. 137 Pearl-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY FINISHED STEAM ENgine, (12 horse power,) with cut-off; also boiler, two sets of the best steel rolls, two lathes, pullies and shafting, portable forge, anvil, hammers, &c. Inquire at C. MITCHELL, 89, 190 West 49th-st.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his office, 483 Broadway, over Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign remedy and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and disease of night, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. UNCAS BRANT'S CELEBRATED IN-dian receipt for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, etc., which proves successful in every case, will be sent to any one, upon receipt of two 3-cent stamps to pay the return postage. Address his agent,
DANIEL ADEE,
No. 22 Frankfort-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than a thousand cases without the least case of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is a vital, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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FURNACES, RANGES AND GAS STOVES.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.

These well-known furnaces are gas-tight, and, having very large radiating surfaces, give out a pleasant, soft heat. Experience proves them to be very durable and more economical in the use of coal than any other furnace. We have put a great many of them in our best houses, and they are acknowledged to be the MOST SATISFACTORY HEATING APPARATUS IN USE. We set them in City or country, with pipes, registers, &c., in the best manner.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGES.

This range consumes less coal, and is better made and more durable than any other in the market. It roasts, bakes, broils, &c., &c., in THE MOST PEEFECT MANNER.

We make them of all sizes, to cook for six persons or a thousand, and they are in use in many first-class houses and the best hotels in the country.

SHAW'S GAS STOVES.

This superior make of Gas Stoves we have of all patterns, for heating bath-rooms, bed-rooms, offices, &c., &c. Pleasant, convenient and economical.
CALL AND SEE, OR SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 412 BROADWAY, New-York.

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SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BAIL" and SPIKES,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYE, SLAT and V BRADS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVICS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequaled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON,
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from Gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT,
Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 137 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court abovenamed, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.
POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 12. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers in case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To and from Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 13,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep

THE PRESIDENCY.

Speech of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey at the Cooper Institute.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON POLITICAL TOPICS.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded again, last evening, by a gathering which was called together by the announcement that Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, would hold forth there. There were probably more Breckinridge men present than there were of the adherents of any other particular candidate. It was nearly 8 o'clock ghefore the meeting was organized, and meantime *ci polloi* amused themselves by cheering, hooting and yelling. At length a gentleman came forward and proposed "Three cheers for the son of the Sunny South in whom nationality and Democracy were blended in one." They were given with *vim*, and then Capt. G. W. SMITH, Chairman of the State National Democratic Committee, nominated JAMES GREEN, Esq., for Chairman. Mr. GREEN took the Chair and announced the reception of the following letter from JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., which, he said, indorsed fusion:

MR. BRADY'S LETTER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1860.

DEAR SIR: It would give me very great pleasure to attend the meeting of the Breckinridge and Lane party, to be held at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night, but I cannot do so, as I am to speak at West Troy in the evening, in support of our principles and the Union of our States. I regret that I cannot hear Mr. YANCEY, whose eloquence has won him a reputation as extensive as our territory, and whose views on the important questions now agitating our country will be delivered in the attractive and forcible manner by which his oratory is distinguished. I am sure that our people will turn out in great numbers to receive him, and will give him the hearty and enthusiastic welcome which a stranger of merit is sure to obtain in the City of New-York.

Permit me, as I am thus called upon to communicate through you with the meeting of our friends, to say that, in common with all of them, I am, as I always have been, ready to adopt any honorable course to insure Mr. LINCOLN'S defeat in this State, but not on condition of surrendering or qualifying any part of our Platform, or abandoning our State organization. I neither desired nor expected to be nominated as Governor by the National Democracy, but I will cheerfully abide the fortune of the canvass, whatever its issue may be. If our ticket received a vote not greater in number than that of the men who signed the Declaration of American Independence, or who met in the first Convention which adopted the Constitution of the American Union, I would deem the small cohort of patriots by whom I was thus supported as more worthy my admiration than the most powerful host ever assembled to advocate mere expediency, or gather up the spoils of a victory sought only for its own sake. But even if I were influenced in my personal course by mere suggestions of policy, it would not differ from what it now is, for to me it is a most obvious certainty that Mr. DOUGLAS and his incoherent notions about Slavery in the Territories will, at the close of this canvass, be obsolete, and that there can be no National Democratic Party in this country hereafter which does not approve and advocate the doctrines promulgated in our platform.

To the gallant men of our noble State who adhere courageously to our cause, I promise the exertion of all the capacity I possess to insure our principles and candidates an ardent and effective support.

Yours, very truly, JAS. T. BRADY.

A gentleman attempted to read the letter, but hesitated much, was much laughed at, and finally saying it was a lawyer's hand and he was excusable for being unable to read it, amid loud laughter, gave it into the hands of Capt. SMITH, who finished its perusal.

Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, of Alabama, was introduced and was received with applause and a few cat-calls, which subsided, when some one called out "Put him out:"

MR. YANCEY'S SPEECH.

The honorable gentleman said:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I trust;—[here the calls of put him out were again heard, and hisses were heard in reply.] I trust, fellow-citizens, continued Mr. YANCEY, that an Alabamian may yet speak to the citizens of New-York in the language of fellowship. He trusted that the hour had not yet arrived in which an Alabamian, speaking to his brethren of the City and State of New-York, would be subjected to jeering and hissing. We ought to be brethren if we were not; there ought to be, at least, a brotherhood of citizenship throughout this noble country, that would unite together its business and its social relations in bandages so strong that the fanatics of the whole world could not burst them. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] He was not aware of the delicate position in which a speaker from the far South stood. He undertook here to utter the words of truth and justice for his section, but he assured his countrymen that truth and frankness would not at all times win their way by hearts influenced by manhood and by a sense of right. He would not disguise from them the fact that he spoke to them otherwise than as a Southern man. He spoke to them to-night for the safety of that home that he loved better than any other, because it was a Southern home; he spoke to them in behalf of that State that he loved better than any other State, because it was his own, and for a section that he loved better than any other section, because it was that to which his own State belonged. Certainly it might not be amiss for him to speak of a people who loved their own homes, their own State and their own section better than any other of these, but who certainly had a respect and loyalty and a universal allegiance for the common tie which bound them altogether in one Union. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] He felt embarrassed by the difficulty of addressing a popular audience here—a popular audience in a popular canvass—in any other strain than as the advocate of the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, whose friend he was. [Applause.] But events have just happened in the political aspects of the country which gave no promise of encouragement to the friends of the Union. The telegraphic wires were bringing to us the news that the great State of Pennsylvania, to which numbers of great and good men had looked for safety in this canvass, had given way to the influence of Black Republicanism, and was about to cast its vote for a sectional candidate, and upon a sectional issue—that candidate being one whose sentiments were at war with the best interests of our country. He was, therefore, called upon to direct attention to that question which had arisen in Pennsylvania yesterday and was there to be determined to-day, and which, if it did not exist before, now involved the question of loyalty to our endangered Constitution—a Constitution which had never before been endangered in any period of our history. Setting aside, therefore, all mere questions of party polity, and endeavoring, above all, to set aside this question, which involved the safety of the Union itself, he would crave their attention to-night to what he had to say in behalf of that Union of good men which was designed to labor for the benefit of the country, until its efforts were to be crowned by the rolling up of a conservative majority in behalf of the Constitution. [Loud applause.] In speaking in favor of that great issue, he should necessarily have to deal with the fate of his section of the country, provided that the party which represented the spirit of Northern aggression should succeed. He should necessarily have to deal with her position in this Union past, present, and prospective. He should necessarily have to deal with the relations and connections of the South with this portion of the Union, and with her relations and connections with us in relation to the common interest of the country. It was a mistake, and a great mistake, made by some men, that in the relations between the North and South, the South had been regarded as an aggressive South. Far, very far from it. The reading of our own history, our own experience, and the very issues that had tended to this conflict, all disproved it. The South asked nothing from Government but simple protection from wrong. That she claimed—that she must have—and she would have it. [Loud applause.] She must and she would have a recognized equality in this Union, else she would take it out of it. [Renewed applause.] The South desired the preservation of the Union and the integrity of the Constitution as they were. The South knew no other national ties. [Applause.] Convince them, as possibly it might be done, though he was very far from thinking it could be done, that we could be a more prosperous people without the Union and Constitution than we are with it, and the Southern mind would reject it. [Applause.] She was loyal to the contract which her fathers had made with your fathers, and that contract she meant to enforce under all circumstances. [Applause.] Leaning on this magnificent devotion to patriotic principle, without leaning on any subservient acknowledgment of superior rights, she had maintained her fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, in all times, as she did now, and as she had done in the past; and it was a part of her glory to defend our rights when assailed, whether the assault were made from without or from within. [Applause.] The South, in all the attacks that had been made upon her, had maintained only a defensive position, and he defied her defamers to point one act in the whole of her legislative history, that she had passed, that would afford the slightest evidence of a tendency to disunion, or of a disregard for the Constitution. [Applause.] It was quite common to say, in this section of the country, that the South had insisted upon the Missouri Compromise. It had been his lot to occupy a place in the public councils when that measure was first proposed. On three different times was the measure proposed, and on three different times, as I personally know, was this compromise opposed by our Southern men. [A gentleman, who occupied a prominent position at the remoter end of the hall made some demonstrations of disapproval, which were met by cries of "Put him out."] "Let him alone," said the speaker, "I want him to hear some truths." [Applause.] At three different times, Mr. YANCEY continued, and up until 1848, was the great Compromise proposed by the South, and opposed by Northern men; and they opposed it on the ground of the Northern proviso. A National Convention, that was thought to be a Convention of Southern men, proposed again this Compromise, upon which the National Council should be expected to stand; but finding that it would be rejected by the people, who ecmposed one of the branches of the National Government, then the South threw themselves back upon the principles of the Constitution, which made her an equal in the Territories, and demanded an equal sharing in the Territories. And we never demanded more. It did not lie in our mouths to say at any time that the South was aggressive, and especially so when we took from the South a privilege of forming more Slave States out of the vast and magnificent domain of our common country. Now, the North and South stood not merely on compromise in their political relations,—they stood on something more than a compromise—on something more sacred—on a contract formed by their fathers with our fathers, which had been interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and from which the South would not be driven so long as there was a Supreme Court to interpret the intent of the laws and the Constitution. What then was that constitutional provision to which he referred? The South was the owner of four millions of slaves. Where did she get them? She inherited them from the men of the Revolution—from the men who effected the Revolution by a sacrifice of life, and an exhibition of courage and patriotism, which a world had rarely seen, and who, when they had established the liberties of their country, provided in the Constitution that they had framed for the increase and the protection of slaves as property. He (Mr. YANCEY) had heard announced from high quarters that there was an "irrepressible conflict"—that there was a law which declared that all those Slave States should be destroyed—the "higher law." True, there was an irrepressible conflict between the teachings and the men who had propounded that law and the doctrines of the law that had been framed by our forefathers, and the principles of the Constitution which they left us. Every man, from whatever section of the Union must stand by the side of that contract and maintain it, or else be recreant in his loyalty to the Constitution. [Applause.] Our forefathers were not only slaveholders, but imported slaves from Africa. Virginia wished to suppress that trade, but Massachusetts and other States wished it to be carried on. [Laughter.] Massachusetts and those other States insisted that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited by any act of Congress, and resisted all attempts to prohibit it, until the act of Congress of 1808 was passed; for by an article of the Constitution, which was beyond the reach of Congressional amendment, it was provided by our forefathers that no change should be made in this Slave-trade until the year 1808. How did that sound with the modern theorists as to the existence of an irrepressible conflict? [Applause.] Within the period that intervened, something like 100,000 slaves were imported into the country, and their descendants were now scattered through the Southern Slave States; constituting an essential feature of Southern prosperity; and yet LINCOLN and SEWARD were the leaders of the party who proposed to take them from the South by an infamous legislation. He thought that those who were the owners of those slaves should not be robbed of them under the forms of law. [Applause.] Not only did our forefathers provide for the increase of this property: those great men, looking into the vista of the future, with a prescience that betrayed the highest wisdom, seemed to think that, under a climate uncongenial and repulsive, slave-labor would naturally die out, and in course of time be abolished; therefore, for the purpose of preserving slave-labor in a region to which nature has fitted it, had put in the Constitution a provision by which all fugitives who labored in the Southern States should be returned to their owners. They made an imperative provision for the reclamation of slaves who were fugitives from the Southern States. This provision was given to the slaveholding States by providing that they should vote not only by the absolute number of slaveholders, but should enjoy the additional representation of votes to the amount of three to every five slaves owned by them, who were taxed according to their respective numbers, in the proportion of three-fifths of their population. Here, then, was a constitutional enactment for the encouragement of Slavery. The honorable gentleman proceeded to show that the natural increase of slaves in the Southern States had increased ten-fold in proportion to the increase of the white population at the South, and argued that, from the nature of the climate, the soil and its productions, Negro labor was essential not only to the full development of Southern agricultural resources, but, as he demonstrated from figures, to the commercial prosperity and social comfort of the Northern States and of England. He showed that the tobacco, the cotton and the rice which were produced at and exported from the South, exceeded more than all the exports of the North, including even her California gold. Our economy, our talent for business, our hardihood, our tact—all entitled us to the most liberal profits we could make from the productions of the Southern States. But in the South the climate was different from ours, and a free laborer could not compete with the negro race in the cultivation of the great staples of Southern exportation. The mechanic, the agriculturist, the laborer—all made money by labor; and the money was carried out of the South by the North, because Commerce, great-handed, large-hearted Commerce came to this port of New-York and was thence distributed throughout the whole United States. The great commercial interest of this country depended upon this City and on its commerce with the South.

The speaker then referred to the coasting trade and dwelt at some length on its importance. The South, he said, only asked of this Government not to steal her negroes; enlarge our jails; enlarge our police force, and keep this irrepressible conflict from stealing her negroes. [Applause.] Now was there anything unreasonable in that demand? It was the voice of common reason, the voice of common-sense, which those wild speculative theorists who led sectional sentiment at the North, did not understand. The South defied the world to rival her in her productions. Even England and France, with all their concentrated and intelligent power, and with the world, as he might say, on which to outstrip her in the production of cotton, had been unable to bring into market for less than 15 cents a pound an article inferior to that which the South could furnish at 6. The peculiar profits of Southern competition defied the whole civilized globe. [Applause.] He undertook to trace the history of legislation as it affected Northern labor.

New-York, Boston and Philadelphia all demanded protection to their shipping interests. Nobody could compete with them in the carrying trade. Let an English, French and Yankee vessel be lying side by side in Mobile harbor, and let him take his hundred and fifty bales of cotton, and say to them, "What will you take these to New-York for?" If the Frenchman would take them for $1 50 a bale, and the Yankee demanded $2, our laws would compel him to employ the Yankee. Such were the coasting laws for the protection of the Yankee skipper, and thus the French, Dutch and English were prevented from competing with us in the carrying trade. Now no such law protected the Southern industry. The South did not deal in ships as the North does, and the South did not complain. How was it with wool? There the North had a tariff, he thought, of from 20 to 30 per cent. Iron and other articles were about the same. But, it would be argued, the country derives a revenue from this tariff. True, but the tariff promoted Northern labor at the expense of the South, and the South was bound to let them know it. [Applause.] He knew that Southern men had sometimes complained of this, and South Carolina had at one time claimed that an unjust discrimination was made between the industries of the country. But the South now acquiesced. It was true then that this noble Northern labor demands and receives the protection of the Government and that the labor of the South did not demand or receive such protection. [Applause.] This Union was then valuable to the North as well as to the South—to the whole country—although he did not wish to measure their patriotism by the amount of money they could make out of it. [Applause.] Then there came up another question. The mutual interchange of the commodities of this vast county; the gold of California, the grain of the West, and the manufactures and commerce of the Southern States, as well as of the Northern, Middle and Eastern States—all these elements tended to make a prosperous and happy Union, under our glorious Constitution. [Applause.] And so it would, under a proper sense that we are citizens of one common country. Yet, from Maine to Oregon the cry was raised by the assailants of the South—a cry said to be participated in by a majority of the people—insisting that the eighty millions of dollars—their incalculable worth when considering the social bearings of the question—should be destroyed. He presented the issue. He asked the citizens of New-York—an integral portion of the 18,000,000 who had been held up *in terrorem* by one of their braggart sons, as able to conquer the 8,000,000 of the South. [Laughter.] He asked them what benefit it would be to them to have this vast industrial and social relation of the South destroyed? [Applause.] But it was said this industrial interest was not to be destroyed; that this cotton that was so greatly valuable—which was alike important to man and to the world—which permeated all nations—could be raised by white labor. How utterly absurd the thing was, and any man would see who knew anything about the requirements of the system of labor necessary to the cotton crop. They had a temperature in Alabama ranging from 110 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit. No white man could stand labor under that burning sun—no white man had ever done it. The owners of the slaves sought a more genial clime. They were found in our watering places, the hotels of this vast metropolis, on our rivers and lakes and valleys, and all over the North, above the line of Tennessee and Alabama—not so much for the purpose of mere recreation as to avoid the rigors of the Southern climate. In July, August and September, even the overseers who had charge of the slaves went out with umbrellas over their heads, or sought the shade of a friendly tree. Yet all the time the slaves were working in the broiling sun without hats, and seemed almost like the eagle, to look the sun in the eye. [Laughter.] These glorious sons of toil were satisfied with their condition, and lyved their masters, and to contribute to the wealth of the world, and all the South asked was that these philosophers would let them alone. [Applause.] A great deal of heat and moisture was necessary to the cultivation of the cotton crop, and this heat and moisture generated disease; and yet the black man, exposed to these dangers, to hard labor—even sometimes to unnecessarily hard labor, from the selfishness of hard masters, for selfishness belonged to all men, and would occasionally keep a nigger out longer than he ought to be—yet, with all these disadvantages, the nhgroes had been increasing as much as the whites since the Revolutionary War. They can live and work in this climate and not be injured, while the white man could not. He had ridden, two years since, in Alabama, on a road called the "Lime Creek Road," which for 30 miles was lined with level cotton plantations. In 1830 this was called the "Widows' Road," because there was not living the single head of a family. All had fallen victims to exposure to the terrible climate. The women lived, because they were protected from the extreme temperature. They did not expose themselves as the proprietors were obliged to, in attending to their plantations. The whites could not stand the climate that the negro could. Again, the cotton crop was put in from April 1 to April 10, or from the last week in March to the last week in April. From the time that the cotton is put in, until the time that it is gathered, there was not one week that could be spared, without danger or loss, continuous labor was absolutely necessary to the safety and prosperity of the crop. It was a regular, continuous, persistent labor to produce a result. Now, white labor was not regular, continuous, and persistent. Look at our strikes; look at the strike of the shoemakers of Lynn. Had such a strike happened in the South, $100,000,000 would have been lost to the world—possibly there would have been a revolution in England, or even in the civilized world. [Applause.] He believed that the independence of white labor—striking for higher wages or more genial employment, going off to seek relatives—that this kind of labor could not safely be depended upon for the cultivation of the cotton crops. Instead of four and a half millions of bales, we should have probably, under a white system of labor, but two and a half millions. Was the civilized world to sacrifice millions of cotton bales to merely gratify these irrepressible philosophers? [Applause.] This institution was necessary to the civilization of the world—it was necessary to our prosperity as well as to the prosperity of the United States. The South did not intend to harm the North. She did not let her negroes run about to injure anybody. [Laughter.] She kept them at home. She did not trouble the North with that peculiar stench so familiar to the Southern man, and so objectionable to the Northerner. [Laughter.] The expense that the South incurred for her slave population was enormous. They had to take care of their slaves. The cost of clothing bought from the North, although the South made one-half, was $20,000,000. Flour and other food cost $5,000,000, besides various branches of industry, amounting to $15,000,000 more—because the South was not willing to devote her labor to these things. She could be more profitably employed, and was willing to pay the North for what she could not advantageously raise herself. She spent in the North for the support of her 4,000,000 negroes at least $10 per man, or $40,000,000. Yet Mr. SEWARD sneered at it, and LINCOLN and he would never think of advancing thus the material interests of the country. They object to such legislation being carried out. They take ethical views of religion and morals. [Laughter.] He hoped that the people would not permit legislation on the morals and religion of the universe to go into the hands of LINCOLN or SEWARD. [Laughter and applause.] They despised legislation for the national interests of the country. They sneered at the merchants of New-York for holding meetings to save the Union. His idea of government was, that it was its business to protect the material interests of the country, and not to consider ethical theories. His idea was that we were to worship God as we pleased, and determine moral things for ourselves—always restrained by law within the bounds of decency. [Laughter and applause.] Government had to do with the interests of liberty, protecting our citizens and their property at home and abroad. He did not hold property in man as man. The State held him. He was not able to say that the man belonged to him. He was obliged to clothe and well treat his slave, and was liable to punishment for abusing him. He could not maim him, for the State would punish him the same as if he maimed a white man.

A VOICE—Suppose that as a man he runs away.

Mr. YANCEY—Then I recover him again, as the Constitution says he shall be delivered up. [Prolonged applause.] The negro had legs, and when one of these speculative philosophers came down there he made the poor slave think he was one of the worst used men in the world. Perhaps he stole away, but, half-starved and ragged, he would, when brought back, be glad to go to work again like a good nigger. [Applause and laughter.] A horse had legs, too; and when his horse ran away could anybody say he was any the less his property? Just so when his nigger ran away. [Applause.] Now, this institution of Slavery was assailed, and he wished to show the position the South occupied as defendants. The Republicans said there should be no more Slave States; that the Territories, which belonged to Alabama as well as to New-York, should be closed to slaves and Slavery. There was territory enough to make twenty States the size of New-Jersey or South Carolina, and it was claimed that the South should have no more part in settling this Territory, and an attempt was made to prevent the spread of that institution, which he said was as much for the benefit of the North as of the South. Now, if there was to be no more Slave States, the prosperity of the country was curbed in precisely that proportion. [Applause.] Again, it was claimed that the slave-trade between the States should cease, and it was proposed to effect this under the right to regulate the trade between the States. Such an interruption of the natural course of trade would be destructive of the rights of slaveholders, because any restriction of the right of sale of any article of merchandise destroyed its value in a great measure. What would be the effect upon the value of a house, to restrict the right of selling it? Such an injury to property would be an injury to the general prosperity of the country. Again, the Republicans said that the Fugitive Slave law should be a nullity. Already had twelve States passed laws nullifying that law. And while those States denounced Disunionists, they had themselves, so far, practically dissolved the Union. They proposed to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

A VOICE—Who says so?

Mr. YANCEY—The Abolitionists say so. The Black Republicans say so—they are the same as the Abolitionists. Both had assailed slave property. He knew that Mr. SEWARD had said so, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN said so. Mr. SEWARD said there was an irrepressible conflict between the labor of the North and the labor of the South. SEWARD had said that the time must come when there would not be a foot of slave territory on the American continent. The District of Columbia was a emallate of the continent and would no doubt be cured with the first breath. Already in some of the States citizens had been imprisoned merely for being loyal to our common Constitution. [Applause.]

When all the offices of the Government were in the hands of men sympathizing with the principles of LINCOLN and SEWARD, the emissaries of the Abolitionists would be found everywhere through the South with strychnia to put in their wells as they were now found in Texas. [Laughter and hisses, and applause long continued, with cries of "Put him out!"] There were various modes of expressing ideas, Mr. YANCEY said; men of reason had their way, adders theirs, and geese theirs. [Laughter, hisses and applause.] In Texas, it was proven beyond all doubt, men calling themselves Reverend had been arrested with strychnia upon their persons, and arms had been found stored away. How came they there? They were there for the purpose of carrying on the "irrepressible conflict." The emissaries of the Abolitionists there crawled about at midnight with their incendiary torches, poison and incitements to insurrection. Those things were there, and they were traced to the Abolitionists. Now, if the Black Republicans were in power, would not the institution be in danger of being blown up at any time by some insignificant being,—capable of little good but able to do a great deal of mischief? With the emissaries of the North among them, with the offices of the Government in the hands of their enemies, their property would be deteriorated; there would be general desolation and the North would share in the universal ruin. If this general desolation came on the South, then what should the South do? Some thought the South should submit. He didn't. [Applause.] But suppose she did submit, thinking that the form of the Constitution was enough for her though her fields were barren, her wealth gone, and her condition that of St. Domingo or Jamaica? The South might be able even to live through all this, but how would it affect the North? The employment of her shipping would be gone, her mercantile palaces would be closed.—New-York, Philadelphia and Boston would feel it if all the wealth that grew out of cotton culture was taken from the country. The South might afford to be robbed thus, and yet get along and not starve. But it was not the destruction of their property that was to be looked forward to as the most terrible calamity that would follow. It was the terrible conflict between 4,000,000 of blacks and 8,000,000 of whites, which would drench the whole land in the blood of the unfortunate black race. In that event one or the other race must go to the wall. If the South submitted, evil would come upon her, and the North would have to share it. The Northerners might outvote them (the Southerners) and accomplish all he had depicted, but they (the former) themselves would be vanquished in part by the very means with which they overthrew Southern institutions—the men whose votes enabled them to do it. If they turned loose the poorer classes, whose passions they had roused, let them beware of the fate of Actaeon, who was devoured by his own dogs. We have a population among us now that need the restraints of law; but let them get the idea that their own will was the law, and that the institutions of the country could be overthrown by them, and they would take the power into their own hands, and the land would be desolated as by a volcano. But the South would not, and ought not to submit to any delegation of her constitutional equality in the Government or to any denial of her rights. Under the forms of the law, the majority might exert its will, and the Northerners were in the majority. But was the Constitution made that the majority might do so? No! It was formed that the weak might be protected, and that the power of the majority might be circumscribed by the written and not by the higher law. The North, so far as its relations to the South were concerned, needed no Constitutional protection. It had the majority with it and could have the whole Government. The South could make no aggression on the North because the North had the votes. The Constitution need not be held up as their (the Northerners') shield. But the South had but 120 votes to 183, and the Constitution protected the minority. But had the South no rights? Then this was a despotism and he'd as lief have one enlightened king as a million of ignorant devils for rulers. The South, then, must rely on the Constitution,—the laws given by WASHINGTON and the fathers of the land of both sections, which were the laws of the land now. [Applause.] There was in the soul of every true man loyalty to the fundamental institutions of his country. That loyalty now was the protection of the South, and to that loyalty he appealed. [Applause.] But the South was no suppliant. She stood on an equal platform and said, "By the Constitution you must abide." Destroy it, and with the first act of aggression they (of the South) were free and independent! [Loud applause.] God has put it into the worm that if it was trod on, it should turn and curl up against the foot that pressed it down, and seek to make to itself reparation. They, thank God! were men who "knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain." [Applause.] They merely told the people of the North thus in the majority to curb their will,—not to let mere brute force guide them, but to feel in this matter as good men, who would do to others as they would have others do to them. He had been asked to answer several questions, and he thought he might as well do it at this time. The first was, whether he would consider the election of LINCOLN sufficient cause for the secession of the South; and the second, whether he, in case LINCOLN was elected, and the South attempted to secede, would support the Government in suppressing the attempt, and aid to maintain the integrity of the Union? The first question was a mere speculation, and a political speculation at that. He was now engaged in endeavoring to avert the very thing here spoken of—the awful catastrophe of the election of LINCOLN. He was showing his allegiance to the Constitution by abandoning his own private business, and going to all parts of the country to endeavor to prevent that election, and if others would labor as faithfully as he had for this end, LINCOLN would never be President. [Applause.] What was propounded in the question was a matter to come after the decision of the ballot-box. [Cries of "Question!"] Don't be impatient, gentlemen, and above all keep your tempers. This is not the time to fight now, certain. [Laughter.] It was the time to vote. [Another interruption and cries of "Put him out!"] You're impatient, my friends, said Mr. YANCEY. If gentlemen, he continued, were so anxious to know his opinion, they should vote by them when he gave them. [Applause.] This question was a mere speculation. It was asking whether something would occur if another should happen. He hoped it never would happen. He was no candidate for the Presidency, and his views had nothing to do with the contest. In the first place, there was no such thing as the South seceding. There was such a thing as a State's seceding. He could see how the State could secede, and he had no answer to give with regard to the seceding of the South. He was a State's Rights man. The Constitution told them that all the rights not delegated to the General Government were reserved to the States. He believed in the right of secession. The original compact was made between the States willingly assenting to it, and either, by her own will, might withdraw. But this was mere speculation, predicated upon a contingency. Alabama had passed a law requiring its Government to consider this question, if a Black Republican was elected. His State in that event was to decide this question, not he. If she went out of the Union he went with her. [Applause.] If she remained in, he'd remain in. ["Good."] It was a grave matter, and he hoped that some man opposed to the irrepressible conflict would be elected President. But when the time came to decide it he would consult with the men in Alabama and act with them, and they of New-York had nothing to do with it. In this Presidential question, on the contrary, he had something in common with them. For him here to commit himself on this question, with the future undeveloped, merely to gratify some political antagonist, would be the wildest folly. The answer to the question he would give to his State when she asked it. ["Three cheers for the answer" were proposed and given.] To the second question he replied that he would aid in maintaining the integrity of the Union with his life's blood. He was laboring now for it. But if it was meant to ask whether he would aid in the preservation of an Administration that was trampling on the rights of the South, he replied that he would aid any State in resisting it with his blood. Revolution was justifiable before the last expiring throes of oppressed nationalities. Poor Italy was now trying to raise up her poor bruised body and struggling for the right of revolution. The fathers had made ours a form of Government depending on the wills of the States, and whenever the compact was broken, what power was there higher than the States? The Consutution itself reserved certain rights to the States, and the one right that rose above all was, that when the Government was oppressive they should have the right to form new Governments. Governments should not be changed lightly; but when their whole property was swept away, when their Social System was overthrown, the people would not wait till the last act of oppression was performed. They would seize the first moment to assert their rights, and it would be the duty of the State Governments to interpose for their protection; and when that was done, if LINCOLN undertook to coerce a Sovereign State, he (Mr. YANCEY) flew to the standard of that State. [Applause.] Suppose Georgia left the Union. She did not injure the North by doing so. And suppose the U. S. Army and Navy were sent against her and she were conquered—what then was Georgia? Was she a free and equal State with a standing army within her borders to keep her, a conquered province, in the Union? What, in that case, was the Union? A military despotism. The moment that Congress passed a law that provided for the marching of an army to coerce a sovereign State into submission, it inaugurated a military government, with a standing army, and the taxes for its support and the evils attendant. But this was the time, this New-York the place, and this almost the hour to decide, that a sovereign State should not be put to such straits. Now, as wise men, they should decide that they would not place themselves in opposition where they would have to support the Government by the bayonet, but that they would support it by the ballot-box. Now, it was for them to decide that the civilization and industry of the North and South should march side by side, and that the sword should not be thrown into the scale of the North, as the sword of Brennus was thrown in when the fate of Rome trembled in the balance. Give the Southerners Slavery, and they would give the North all her rights. Hands off! Let them proceed with a fair and generous rivalry and then the one that conquered would deserve the meed by his industry, virtue or honor,—and when they were superior to the South in these he would cheerfully bow to them. The events of the day before in Pennsylvania weighed heavily upon him; he would acknowledge. He felt that they were menaced with the destruction of the general prosperity. The keystone of the arch of the Union was trembling already, and the great fabric rested for support upon New-York. [Applause.] In her hands was the decision of the question. A more weighty question was never before them. Everything might depend on the vote of New-York. That they might be equal to the exigencies of this occasion was the prayer of him who now addressed them, and bade them an affectionate farewell.

When Mr. YANCEY concluded, three cheers were given for him, and the following resolutions were presented:

Resolved, That the National Democracy of New-York City hereby extend to the Breckinridge electors of the State, who have so magnanimously tendered to their State Committee their resignations—thus producing but one electoral ticket, in opposition to LINCOLN—their thanks and high appreciation of the patriotic motives which impelled them to such action, and we avail ourselves of this early opportunity to express to the National Democratic State Committee, of which Mr. GREEN is Chairman, the acknowledgments of the sacrifice they have thus made for the benefit of the country, in consolidating the electoral issue by the adoption of the electoral ticket headed by HERAN J. REDFIELD.

Resolved, That in the withdrawal of the Breckinridge Electoral ticket, we recognize that it has been done without sacrifice of principle, without sacrifice of organization, and we send greeting to the National Democracy of the State, our firm intention to protect and uphold with all the zeal and energy within our power the excellent State ticket nominated at Syracuse, and headed by JAS. T. BRADY for Governor; and that we will show to the people of our State on the going down of the sun on the 6th day of November next, that the Democracy of New-York City have not faltered in their attachment to Democratic men and Democratic principles.

Resolved, That we, the National Democracy of New-York City, the representatives of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, hereby pledge ourselves to stand by and protect the principles of the National Democratic Party of the Union, as laid down in the platform adopted at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore.

The audience, which had listened to Mr. YANCEY with great attention throughout, dispersed without disorder.

The Contest for Congressmen—An Appeal to Republicans.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE ROOM, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1860.

The Presidential contest is concluded, so far as the opponents of the Republican Party are concerned. A Congressional District in Missouri was the first to express its approval of the action of the Chicago Convention, by the election to Congress of a member of that body—an able and gallant representative of the principles of the Republican Party. The Free States of Vermont and Maine, with characteristic patriotism, responded to the action of Missouri; and now those great and powerful members of the Confederacy, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, announce themselves in favor of the Republican cause, and thus assure its triumph in November.

We shall be pardoned, while we disclaim in advance, as we earnestly do, any indulgence in an offensive partisan spirit, for pointing to these manifestations of a wholesome and salutary public sentiment with unmixed pleasure.

But while it is certain that the nominee of the Chicago Convention is to fill the high office of President of the United States, the duty of Republicans is, by no means, discharged. When he occupies the Presidential chair, the responsibility of inaugurating and establishing a wise and beneficent policy for the purpose of securing good government will devolve upon him. *He can do nothing without a Congress which is kindly disposed toward him.* To secure such a Congress, let no Republican believe, for a single moment, that he is entitled to exemption from labor until the closing of the polls in November.

As the representatives of the Republican Party of the Union, upon whom the conduct of this campaign has devolved, we heartily congratulate you upon the happy results already secured, and we earnestly exhort you to renewed and unceasing efforts until our triumph is complete—a triumph which is only desirable because it will give peace and prosperity to the country, and hope to the world.

By order of the National Executive Committee,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman.
GEORGE G. FOGG, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce.

A CONFERENCE WITH MR. LINDSAY.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, at their Rooms, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., principally on the subjects embraced in his recent address at Clinton Hall. PELETIAH PERIT, the President, occupied the Chair, and a large number of the prominent members of the Chamber were present.

On the responsibility of ship-owners, Mr. LINDSAY remarked that the laws of England and America were almost practically the same, the ship-owner being levied for the improvements which he had made for the safety and comfort of his passengers in a ratio corresponding to his outlay. He preferred the practice of the English shipping merchants, and place the rate of each ship at £15 per ton.

Mr. PERIT inquired if he (Mr. LINDSAY) did not think that rate too high.

Mr. LINDSAY thought not. The law was passed at a time when passenger ships were not provided with suitable accommodations. He believed it would be better to have the laws of both countries assimilate. In the case of the collision between the American ships *Tuscarora* and *Wm. Foster*, the owners of the former vessel were held responsible for $10,000. $9,000 were paid into Court, but another ship belonging to the owners of the *Tuscarora* was afterwards held for several thousand dollars in consequence of the same collision. Had the law of England applied to such a case, the responsibility of the American ship-owner would have been limited, and the case settled at first. He advised bringing the matter before Congress.

On the subject of roads and signal lights, a discussion was held, the members generally being in favor of the uniform system of lights and roads for both nations.

On the punishment of offences committed at sea, Mr. LINDSAY believed that the interests of both nations would be promoted, if laws were passed for the purpose of bringing those who had committed them to justice whether their vessels should come into the harbors of the United States or of England. To prevent desertions from ships—from English ships—the shipping offices were organized, and he thought a similar plan would work well here.

Mr. BROWER explained the difficulties experienced in this country, and doubted whether any plan could be adopted to prevent the evil of desertion.

Mr. LINDSAY renewed his recommendation of opening the coasting-trade of the United States to British vessels on the reciprocity principle. Mr. BROWER replied generally in opposition to the doctrine advanced by Mr. LINDSAY.

Mr. MARSHALL spoke against the system of subsidizing vessels which had obtained in England, and regarded it is a war upon American enterprise. He hoped it would be abolished.

The Committee agreed upon the following subjects, on which to memorialize Congress:

1. *Collisions at Sea* be so modified as to propose an international law to provide for uniform penalties alike applicable to British and American ships in both countries, or in the Courts of both.

2. *Lights at Sea*—The Committee agreed that recommendations be made to Congress to adopt a law requiring our ships to carry lights, as demanded by the English law.

3. *Crime at Sea*—Heinous crimes and petty crimes. The Committee recommend that the Chamber of Commerce coincide with Mr. LINDSAY in regard to assimilations of the laws, and suggest the establishment of shipping offices in the leading ports.

4. *Registration of Ships*—The Committee admit the propriety of debate as to reciprocity of registration of ships—that foreign ships may be registered in the United States—as England allows to foreign ships in her ports.

The Committee also coincide with Mr. LINDSAY as to opening a debate on the coasting trade generally.

5. *Coasting Trade.*—It will give English ships the privilege of coasting between Atlantic ports and Pacific ports. England, by her law, having allowed any foreign ships to ply between any home ports and colonial ports all over the world, and from one colony to another.

The suggestion was made that should the United States concede her coasting trade, England would, no doubt, in return relinquish her light dues, local charges, passing tolls, and compulsory pilotage—and might open her coasting colonial trade on the lakes, &c. The meeting then adjourned.

Testimonial to Col. Duryee.

PRESENTATION OF A SPLENDID SERVICE OF SILVER.

Col. ABRAM DURYEE, late Commander of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, was last evening the recipient of a magnificent testimonial from the soldiers formerly under his command. The testimonial consisted of a costly service of silver, comprising eight pieces, viz., an epergne, soup tureen, two gravy tureens, two vegetable dishes, and two meat dishes—altogether valued at $5,000. The service was manufactured by BAIL, BLACK & Co., and is, without doubt, the most beautiful specimen of art ever executed in this country. It is to be on exhibition for several days at the store of the manufacturers. The inscription on the centre piece is as follows: "Presented to Col. ABRAM DURYEE by his late command, the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, as an evidence of their appreciation of his distinguished services and eminent military ability." This tribute of respect to their late Colonel is the result of voluntary contributions from all the soldiers in the Regiment, and is alike creditable to the donors and to the recipient.

The presentation was made at the residence of Col. DURYEE, in East Thirty-eighth-street, three officers from each of the eight Companies of the Regiment, together with a few invited guests, alone being present. A brief speech from Capt. BENSEL, of Company A, accompanied the gift, which was appropriately, and with much feeling, responded to by Col. DURYEE. The Company then partook of a liberal collation, and sentiments were exchanged and speeches made by Col. LEFFERTS, Lieut.-Col. CRAWFORD, and others.

Inspection of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, this Regiment was inspected, according to general orders, by Maj. ROBERT TAYLOR, Inspector of the Fourth Brigade. A dress parade and review took place, as is usual on such an occasion, and after the inspection the Regiment was exercised in the regulation manœuvres prescribed by